



REPORT
ON THE
Administration of Burma
FOR THE YEAR 1929-30



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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Burma

For the Year 1929-30.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. *Changes in the Administration.*—His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., continued as Governor throughout the year. The Hon'ble Sir S. A. Smyth, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, *Barrister-at-Law*, the Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, *Barrister-at-Law*, and the Hon'ble U Ba Tin, *Barrister-at-Law*, continued throughout as Finance Member, Home Member, Forest Minister and Education Minister, respectively. The only territorial change was the conversion of the Pakôkku Hill Tracts into the Kanpetlet Subdivision of the Chin Hills District. During the year the new Provincial Veterinary Service, hitherto under the control of the Director of Agriculture, was constituted with a newly appointed Director of Veterinary Services at its head. The official designations of the officers of the Department were revised on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Consequent on the direct administration of the Central subjects of shipping, navigation and lighthouses by the Governor-General in Council, the Secretary of State sanctioned the creation of the Burma Marine Service. The sanctioned strength is 10, divided equally into the Executive and Engineering Branches. Other additions to and changes in Administrative Staff in other Departments were unimportant.

2. *Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.*—The claim to the succession of the Mong Mao (China) *Sawbwaship* mentioned in last year's report culminated in a raid on Mong Mao by the Pretender Hkam Hseng and his followers in August 1929 and resulted in the defeat of the Pretender's force. The Chinese twice violated the undemarcated frontier of the Wa States. Our relations with the Siamese and the French of Indo-China continued to be cordial.

The eighth session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held at Taunggyi in December 1929. Amongst other business disposed of Education Rules were framed. Increase of crime was chiefly under cattle theft and the Opium Act. The League of Nations Opium Commission visited the Northern Shan States. Crops were generally good. There was an outbreak of rinderpest in the Northern Shan States causing the death of nearly 2,500 cattle. Forest Revenue decreased owing to a bad floating season.

Rainfall was well distributed and the crops good in Karenni. The Hsawnsrup State was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy, who held a Durbar there on 6th November 1929. The year passed uneventfully in the Chin Hills District. The annual Chin Durbar took place at Pyinwa in the Minbya Township of Akyab District.

Expeditions were again despatched into the Triangle, the Hukawng Valley and the unadministered territory of the Naga Hills. Clear evidence of Chinese intrigue in the Triangle strengthens the case for administration. The economic condition of slaves previously released in the Triangle appeared favourable. The expeditions met with no open opposition and relations between the Kachins and Military Police escorts were excellent. A few more slaves were released in the Hukawng Valley; no cases of human sacrifice were discovered. The outstanding event in the Naga Hills Expeditions was the attack on Ponnyo-Naukkan Village and its destruction. Three cases of human sacrifice were punished with fines. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the Kachin Hills tribute. The special Excise Staff made some very big seizures of opium in these tracts. Further earthquakes occurred at Htawngaw Post, and arrangements are being made to abandon it. The usual Frontier Meetings took place and a number of cases were decided.

3. *Administration of the Land.*—There was no change in Land Revenue Law. The land revenue demand increased by over Rs. 4 lakhs to about Rs. 348 lakhs, and the amount remitted decreased by Rs. 4 lakhs to a little more than Rs. 5½ lakhs. The amount of revenue, for which recovery processes were issued, was about Rs. 2 lakhs more than last year. Three parties of the Survey of India were working during the year in addition to the Provincial parties. There was a small general increase in the total occupied area under supplementary survey. The total provincial area of land occupied by agriculturists shows a net decrease of nearly 43,000 acres, in spite of an increase in the Upper Province. The proportion of land held by non-agriculturists rose from 28·6 to 30·1 per cent. due to successive bad seasons, sales and foreclosures of mortgages. An increase of over 200,000 acres of land let to tenants was rented almost entirely at fixed amounts.

Settlement operations were continued in the Thatôn, Pakôkku and Lower Chindwin Districts. Preliminary operations began in the Amherst District and in the Pynmana Subdivision of Yamèthin. During the year, over 11,000 acres of new land were allotted to colonists by the Government Estates Department: there was also a slight increase in the assessed area. Some difficulty was experienced in rent-collection.

The Rangoon Development Trust continued to administer the Government Estate in Rangoon. Rent collections from the Estate continued to rise.

4. *Protection*.—Eight bills were passed by the Burma Legislative Council during the year under report, as follows:—The Burma Gambling (Amendment) Bill, the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Burma Amendment) Bill, the Burma Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, the Burma Rural Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Bill, the Burma Underground Water Bill, the Expulsion of Offenders (Amendment) Bill and the Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Bill. Twenty-nine Acts affecting Burma were passed by the Indian Legislature during the period under review.

The volume of crime was less than in the previous year. The total number of true cases of important crime decreased by 14 *per cent*. The percentage of convictions in true cases of important crime rose from 32 to 36. Big organized gangs of dacoits were not in evidence in most districts. The number of true non-cognizable crimes decreased by rather under 2 *per cent*. One criminal tribe was notified during the year. The Kyauksadaing Reformatory Settlement is considered to be a failure as a reformatory, but a success as a deterrent. No punitive police were employed during the year. The Burma Military Police served in the usual frontier expeditions; their tone and efficiency were satisfactorily maintained.

The number of true cases of cognizable crime dealt with by the Rangoon Town Police shows a slight decrease on the 1928 figure. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act decreased by 32 *per cent*. The trade in ganja was much crippled by the campaign organized against it last year. The number of prosecutions under the Opium Act increased by 19 *per cent*.

The percentage of convictions by the High Court and Sessions Court rose slightly from 46 and 56 *per cent*. to 55 and 58 *per cent*., respectively. The number of offences reported to the Criminal Courts was the largest on record, but the number of cases brought to trial shows a slight decrease on last year's figures. The percentages of offences in which complaints were dismissed and of cases declared false or mistaken were 3·4 and 12·5 *per cent*., respectively. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was 65, the same as in the three previous years. The percentage of confirmations of death sentences submitted to the

High Court fell from 57 in 1928 to 51 in the year under report. There were increases of 28 and 70 *per cent.*, respectively, in the number of sentences of whipping only and of whipping in addition to imprisonment, but even then the number of cases in which sentences of whipping were given was only 28 *per cent.* of the number of cases in which it might have been given.

The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year, the number admitted and the number discharged during the year, all exceeded the figure for the year previous. There was a decrease of 52 *per cent.* in the number of prison offences dealt with by Criminal Courts. Most of them related to serious assaults and escapes. The Central Revisory Board continued to work on the same lines as in the previous year. The behaviour of ticket-of-leave prisoners was exceptionally good. The general behaviour of the boy convicts in the Juvenile Jail at Meiktila was good. The Burma Prisoners' Aid Society and the Salvation Army Juvenile-Adult Criminal Institution continued to do good work.

Considerable changes during the year were made in the constitution of Subordinate Civil Courts. The total number of suits instituted during the year in all Courts increased by 1,173 to 69,440 and their value rose by Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 426'67 lakhs. The total number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property increased by '49 *per cent.* to 1,16,407 but the aggregate value decreased by '62 *per cent.* to Rs. 20'93 crores. Nineteen new Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares, were incorporated during the year with a total authorized capital of Rs. 58'10 lakhs.

The strength of the regular troops in Burma on the 31st March 1930 was rather in excess of the strength at the corresponding date of the previous year. The strength of the Auxiliary Force (India) was slightly less.

During the year the Burma coast lights were classified by the Government of India into "General" and "Local" lights. These are in the charge of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, and the Rangoon Port Commissioners, respectively. The number of vessels entering the port of Rangoon increased slightly, but the number entering all Burma ports decreased by 8 *per cent.* with a small increase in tonnage. Casualties to sea-going vessels within the Port of Rangoon numbered 23, all of a minor nature. The most serious disaster of the year was the sinking of a passenger launch in Akyab harbour in June 1929 with the loss of about 50 lives.

5. *Agriculture.*—The rice crop was generally good in Lower Burma. What might have been a bumper harvest in the Lower Delta, Arakan and Tenasserim was spoilt by the abrupt cessation of the rains. There were extensive failures in Akyab and Toungoo. In Upper Burma failure

was widespread. The total sown area under rice beat last year's record by 1,52,000 acres. The area under early sesamum was the second largest on record owing to the plentiful early rains. For the first time since 1917-18, there was a decrease in the area under groundnut. There was a small but general rise in the area under cotton ; cultivation of gram and wheat continued to decline. There was practically no change in the area irrigated by Government canals, but the area irrigated by private canals decreased. The heavy price during the first three months of harvest fell to a level that was barely above that of the four years immediately preceding the war. A sharp rise in April and May of 1929 did little good to the cultivator, whose crops had reached the market early. As a result there was much indebtedness and agricultural distress. In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, a Provincial Agricultural Research Committee was formed, which, at its first meeting in March 1930, brought forward for consideration a scheme of rice research. Experiments with new fertilisers were continued. Trials were made in the investigation of the possibility of producing Tung oil. Betel vine diseases were the subject of special study. Sericulture was continued at Maymyo and Mandalay. Among the inventions of the Departmental Workshop at Mandalay were an improved seed drill and a Burmese harrow with cast-iron teeth. Seed distribution continued to receive attention and further areas of grazing ground were taken over as seed farms. The publicity campaign by means of manurial demonstrations, and exhibits of improved seed and implements at Pagoda Festivals and Agricultural shows proceeded with gratifying results.

There was a very large decrease in the number of reported deaths of cattle from contagious diseases. The decrease is due partly to the supervision of the Veterinary Department, partly to general immunity of cattle following a widespread rinderpest epidemic last year. It is suggested also that the lowness of the number of reported deaths from foot-and-mouth disease, compared with those from rinderpest, is due in some measure to faulty diagnosis by village headmen. The worst rinderpest epidemics during the year were in Akyab and Amherst. It is proposed when sufficient Veterinary staff is available to investigate the problem of obtaining a larger area of segregation grounds for diseased cattle.

6. *Co-operative Societies.*—During the year the Department was wholly occupied with liquidation work. Altogether 920 Societies were wound up. Closer control and supervision of the existing societies resulted in the payment of Rs. 16'42 lakhs by 2,191 Agricultural Credit Societies to their Financing Banks, whose outstanding loans at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 50'39 lakhs. The work of reconstructing the accounts of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.,

necessitated by the destruction of its records in the fire of June 1929, went on throughout the year. The whole of the Imperial Bank Overdraft of Rs. 22'67 *lakhs* has now been paid up and three-quarters of the fixed deposits (Rs. 41'5 *lakhs*). A sum of Rs. 29'30 *lakhs* was voted as a grant-in-aid by the Legislative Council. As regards the two chief items on the assets side, principal and interest due by societies, not more than Rs. 25 out of Rs. 78 *lakhs* are likely to be recovered.

The Central Banks practically confined their activities to the recovery of old loans from their affiliated societies. The Pegu District Bank had a good year and realized a profit of over half a *lakh*. The Prome and Moulmein District Banks and the Sittang Colonies Banking Union (under the charge of the Administrator of Government Estates) all had successful years.

The number of Agricultural Credit Societies further decreased by 665 to 2,191. The position and work of Urban Societies improved all round. The Pyu Co-operative Town Bank lost its office and most of its records, by fire following earthquake. Fortunately, it has been possible in a large measure to reconstruct its accounts from records in the possession of the Department. Most of the other classes of Co-operative Societies decreased in number during the year.

7. *Forests*.—The total Provincial area under Reserved Forests increased by some 400 square miles. The total outturn of teak by lessees was 30,000 tons less than in the previous year, largely owing to a bad floating season in the Chindwin and Shweli drainages, worked by the Bombay Burma Corporation, Ltd. Departmental extension of teak was again confined to the Myitmaka Extraction Division. The total extraction of teak by Government was 16,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Forest nett revenue increased and the expenditure decreased. The nett Provincial surplus was one of Rs. 118 *lakhs* as against Rs. 97 *lakhs* in 1928-29. Of the nett increase of Rs. 20 *lakhs* as much as Rs. 13 *lakhs* is due to a change in the manner of crediting royalty payable by the commercialized Utilization Circle on timber extraction from the Myitmaka Division. There was a decrease of Rs. 4 *lakhs* in the revenue obtained from the Federated Shan States.

8. *Mines and Quarries*.—There was a decrease of 9 million gallons in the output of petroleum. There were decreases in the Yenahgyaung and Chauk oil-fields, as a result of voluntary restriction. There were stoppages of work on some of the oil-fields in Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Minbu. In the Upper Chindwin, increase of output was due to new drillings. The production of the Burma Corporation, Ltd., exceeded that of last year. The Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd., worked only one mine during 1929. Their outturn of rubies rose by nearly 6,000 carats: the output of sapphires and spinels decreased. The production of tin

concentrates was again larger than in the previous year but their value was less. There was a big increase in the production of wolfram, owing to an improved price. There were no strikes at any of the mines during the year, and except for a riot on one of the Mergui mines, no serious trouble. Sanitary conditions in the Tavoy mines are said to have improved. The Burma Corporation at Namtu is taking steps to introduce an anti-malaria staff. Education facilities are provided in some of the Tavoy mines and in the Burma Corporation Mine at Namtu.

9. *Trade and Industry*—The industrial element still forms only a small part of the population. The most important industries, as in former years, were rice-milling, petrol-refining, the extraction and conversion of timber, mining and transport. The total number of persons employed in industry decreased by 3,500. There was a slight increase in the number of working registered factories, but owing to slackness of trade some of them were open for only a few weeks.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province with foreign countries, Indian ports and between provincial ports was nearly 3 *per cent.* more than in the previous year. Trade with foreign ports and between provincial ports rose by 11 and 22 *per cent.*, respectively. Trade with Indian ports fell by 8 *per cent.* The balance of trade with foreign countries increased in Burma's favour by over 5 crores : with India it decreased by nearly 3 crores. The United Kingdom's share of both the import and export trade again decreased. Exports of rice and paddy to foreign ports rose both in quantity and value, but those to Indian ports (excluding Burma ports) fell. Owing to famine in China, there was a large demand by Shanghai. Competition with Siam and Saigon was not so marked as in previous years. There was an increase of 12 *per cent.* in the total quantity of exported mineral oils but a decrease in their value. Poor trade conditions in Lancashire caused a drop in the shipment of cotton to the United Kingdom. The main feature of this trade was the demand from China, largely owing to a boycott of Japanese goods in Shanghai. Export of teak to Europe remained steady. The trade in hides and skins declined heavily. Cotton goods, which account for a quarter of the total foreign imports, rose in value. Owing to the rumour that piece-goods duties were to be increased at the end of the year, the market was overstocked. Japan has now captured the bulk of the mixed-quality piece-goods trade.

Among decreases in value may be mentioned mineral oils, cars and omnibuses, liquors, tobacco, gunny bags and matches. Mining machinery fell in value by over Rs. 12 *lakhs*. There were increases in the value of imported salt, coal, boots and shoes and chemicals.

10. *Public Works and Irrigation.*—The Roads Committee of the Communications Board continued to advise the Local Government on the development of the road communications of the province. The major portion of the year's expenditure was devoted to the Rangoon-Mandalay Trunk Road. Less was spent on civil buildings than in the last four years. The construction of the Rangoon Courts and the University Buildings was continued. During the year 116 miles of railway line were opened to traffic. The Taungdwingyi-Kyaukpadaung Railway was completed, except for the last 11 miles. The approach banks of the Irrawaddy Bridge at Sagaing were almost finished. Floods caused frequent stoppages on the railways in May and September, particularly on the Ye-u Branch and the Southern Shan States Railway. The passenger earnings of the Burma Railways decreased by nearly Rs. 12 lakhs, largely owing to motor-bus competition. Goods earnings increased by Rs. 2 lakhs. Experimental work was undertaken with the object of widening and deepening the Twante Canal. The nett results of administration of this canal and the Pegu-Sittang Canal decreased during the year. In the case of all irrigation works there was a nett balance of Rs. 5'91 lakhs. The irrigation works, for which capital accounts are not kept, were worked at a loss of over Rs. 2 lakhs.

11. *Central and Provincial Revenues and Finance.*—There was no change during the year in the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments. Central receipts rose by Rs. 81'6 lakhs, due mainly to increased receipts under "customs, excise duty on motor spirit," owing partly to the levy of an enhanced rate of duty and partly to a larger consumption of motor spirit. There were increases also from the duty paid on rice exports, owing to a larger demand by foreign countries and from an increased duty on Kerosene. The chief items of decrease were taxes on incomes, due to diminished profits of oil and mining companies and general trade depression, and "Ports and Pilotage" (by adjustment). Central expenditure showed a nett decrease of Rs. 1'06 lakhs.

Provincial receipts and expenditure were both less than in the previous year. There was, however, an excess of expenditure over receipts of Rs. 31 lakhs as against an excess of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs in the previous year. The apparent deterioration in the financial position is entirely explained by the fact that borrowings fell by 75 lakhs. On the receipts side the chief decreases were under "Land Revenue" (—Rs. 12'65 lakhs) chiefly due to floods in the Akyab and Minbu Districts, "Irrigation" (—Rs. 17'74 lakhs) due to smaller receipts of Land Revenue and larger expenditure on repairs occasioned by floods, under "Civil Works" (—Rs. 15'56 lakhs), and "Advances from Provincial Loans Fund" (—Rs. 75'00 lakhs). "Forests" accounted for three-quarters of the gross increase. As

regards expenditure, less was spent on Civil Works, Public Health, Forest Capital outlay and the construction of new Irrigation Works. There were increases of expenditure owing to a special contribution to the Burma Co-operative Bank, and also in respect of the guarantee for the Moulmein-Ye Railway, Forest Communications, pensions and famine relief.

12. *Local Bodies.*—The year 1929-30 was the seventh complete year since the District Councils were established and the first year of their third term of office. The Circle Boards still had no independent functions or funds assigned to them by District Councils but continued to act only as agents of District Councils in supervising public works, markets, etc. Only four District Councils were again able to meet their financial obligations from their own reserves without Government contribution. A substantially larger sum was spent on vernacular education and public works.

The year in Rangoon was a healthy one. The number of deaths from plague, cholera and small-pox all decreased: there were small increases in the number of deaths from tuberculosis. The infantile mortality rate remained the same as last year. The question of the city water supply was still under consideration. The Mingaladon Tank scheme is said to be markedly superior to the others. The Hlawga Lake was efficiently administered and there was no water shortage. The gross income of the Rangoon Corporation, exclusive of extraordinary credits, increased by Rs. 1'87 lakhs and the ordinary expenditure decreased by nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

The income of municipalities outside Rangoon fell by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. There was, however, an increase of revenue from pawnshop licenses and fees from markets and slaughter-houses. The incidence of taxation per head rose by just over 3 annas. Ordinary expenditure declined by nearly Rs. 12 lakhs. The total income and ordinary expenditure of Notified Areas were Rs. 7'69 lakhs and Rs. 7'56 lakhs, respectively, as against Rs. 9'03 lakhs and Rs. 7'05 lakhs in the previous year.

Rental receipts from the Rangoon Government Estate showed a slight increase. Some slowing down must be expected during the present depression and money-shortage. On the Development side there was an increase of half a lakh gross revenue. Sales of land contributed an increase of Rs. 48,000. The balance at the end of the year was greater than that of the year previous. The Rangoon Port Commission balance sheet showed favourable results and considerable progress was again made with their schemes of port development.

13. *Vital Statistics and Medical Services.*—The Provincial birth and death rates were both slightly higher than in the previous year. The mortality from cholera was the highest since 1924. The death rate

Indians in Rangoon and elsewhere attempted to form an Indian Association to safeguard the interests of Indians in Burma, but owing to the divergence of opinion among the promoters nothing came of it. The idea of Separation has aroused considerable apprehension in the minds of all Indians, specially merchants and chetties. There were constant quarrels between the two sections of the Sikh Committee at the meetings held at the Sikh Temple.

As regards Burmese Politics, the year was fairly quiet. There were only two prosecutions for seditious speeches. Although there was no determined effort to resist the payment of capitation and *thathameda* taxes, considerable difficulty was experienced in the collection of these taxes in Tharrawaddy, Insein, Thayetmyo, Pakòkku, Thatôn, Magwe and Mandalay (Baw) Districts. The main excuses offered for non-payment were that paddy could not be sold owing to low prices or that they were waiting for a reply to Chit Hlaing's petition to the Government of India, asking for abolition of the taxes. The cremation of U Wizaya in February 1930 aroused considerable local interest and about 5,000 persons took part in the ceremony but the function was boycotted by the Soe Thein Party. Many funeral orations were delivered, denouncing Government as responsible for his death, but there was little response to the appeal for funds. The demand for the release of the hunger-striker U Arthapa and concessions for *pôngyi* political prisoners formed the subject of many meetings held throughout the province but the agitation has gradually died down. The recommendation of the Simon Commission Report for the immediate Separation of Burma was well received, though there was some disappointment that there was no indication of the future constitution of Burma. The Soe Thein General Council of Burmese Associations submitted a memorandum protesting against Separation. A mass meeting was held at Mandalay to effect the amalgamation of all the political boycott parties. Representations of the Chit Hlaing, Maung Su and Ba Shwe Parties agreed to amalgamate but the Soe Thein Party kept aloof. A patriotic association known as "Do-Bama" was formed but has no great following at present. Chit Hlaing showed little activity and his only original move was to advise his adherents to cash all currency notes as, in the event of Separation, the Government of India would repudiate responsibility, and the sterling reserve would be inadequate to redeem the notes. His G.C.B.A. suffered considerable loss over the sale of the Thilawa Oil Refinery and the G.C.B.A. headquarters at the instance of creditors.

There were strikes at the Cushing High School, Baptist Normal School and Methodist Boys' High School, on the grounds that scholars were compelled to attend Bible classes and were not allowed to go to Pagodas. A notice regarding the "Conscience clause," by which exemption from Christian teaching may be obtained has now been circulated to schools.

Eight newspapers were dealt with under the Press Ordinance and ordered to furnish security.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

NOTE.—The departmental reports and other references on which this *Report on the Administration of Burma* is based, are noted at the beginning of each chapter. The departmental reports do not all cover the same period. The Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, on the Police and Prison Administration, on the Working of the Registration Department, on the Public Health Administration, on Mental Hospitals, and on the Working of the Indian Factories Act, the Reports on Mineral Production and on Hospitals and Dispensaries and the Report of the Chemical Examiner deal with events which took place within the calendar year 1929. The Reports on the Land Revenue and Land Records Administration, on the Working of the Co-operative Societies Act and the Season and Crop Report are concerned with the agricultural year from the 1st July 1929 to the end of June 1930. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1930.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

REFERENCES—

- Quarterly Civil List for Burma, corrected up to the 1st April 1930.
- Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1930.
- Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1930.
- Report on the Civil Veterinary Department (including the Insein Veterinary School), Burma, for the year ended the 31st March 1930.
- Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1929.

PHYSICAL.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 1 to 8 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 9 to 18 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22 and to the paragraph under this head for the year 1928-29.

Form of Administration.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 19 to 42 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22 and to the paragraphs under this head for the years 1923-24, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Characters of Land Tenure : System of Survey and Settlement.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 43 to 56 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 57 to 67 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22, as modified by the changes recorded in paragraph 2 of the Report for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Details of the last Census : Tribes and Languages.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 68 to 75 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22.

Changes in the Administration.

1. His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., held the office of Governor throughout the year ending 31st March 1930. The Hon'ble Sir S. A. Smyth, C.S.I., I.C.S., was Finance Member throughout the year. The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, *Barrister-at-Law*, the Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, *Barrister-at-Law*, and the Hon'ble U Ba Tin, *Barrister-at-Law*, continued throughout the year as Home Member, Forest Minister and Education Minister, respectively.

2. The Pakôkku Hill Tracts were brought within the Chin Hills District with effect from the 1st October 1929 and form the Kanpetlet Subdivision of that District. There was no other change in administrative territory during the year.

Administrative Territorial
Changes,

3. *Forest Ministry*.—The vacant post of Agricultural Engineer was filled with effect from 3rd April 1929. The appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Cottage Industries was abolished in December 1929. During the year the new superior Provincial Veterinary Service was constituted and two appointments were made, *viz.*, the Director of Veterinary Services, and one officer, who had completed his training in England as a State Scholar, was temporarily appointed to the Research Section. The official designations of the officers of the Department were revised on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The appointments of Quantity Surveyor and Junior Quantity Surveyor in the Public Works Department were terminated in February 1930 and October 1929, respectively.

Education Ministry.—Six posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools were abolished and 4 new Deputy Inspectors of Schools were appointed during the year. The Civil and Military Police Hospitals in the Pakòkku Hill Tracts were transferred from the control of the Civil Surgeon, Pakòkku, to the control of the Civil Surgeon, Chin Hills, on the re-constitution of the Pakòkku Hill Tracts into the Kanpetlet Subdivision of the Chin Hills District on the 1st October 1929. The Henzada Municipality appointed its Health Officer with effect from the 16th April 1929. One of the Assistant District Health Officers has been appointed Executive Health Officer of the Rural Health Unit at Hlegu in the Insein District, which was formally opened in November 1929. The Unit is to continue for a period of three years.

Revenue Department.—Consequent on the direct administration of the Central subjects of Shipping, Navigation and Lighthouses by the Governor-General in Council, the Secretary of State sanctioned the creation of the Burma Marine Service for the purpose of carrying on the Provincial Marine duties. The sanctioned strength of the service, which comprises two branches, Executive and Engineering, is as follows:—Executive (one each)—Nautical Adviser to the Government of Burma, Port Officers, Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein, Leave Reserve. Engineering (one each)—Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Rangoon, Assistant to Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Engineer Superintendent of Government Vessels, Lower Burma, Rangoon, River Transport Officer and Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, Leave Reserve.

Finance Department.—Mr. H. Hardingham, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for six months for the purpose of the investigation of contingent and allied expenditure, assumed charge of his duties on 5th November 1929.

Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.

(i) *Shan and Karenni States.*

[*Federated Shan States comprising Northern and Southern Shan States ; six Northern States, area 20,156 square miles, population 585,924 ; 32 Southern States, area 36,157 square miles, population 847,618. Karenni : three States, area 4,280 square miles, population 63,850, payment Rs. 5,200. Hsawnghsuñ (Thaungdai) : area 529 square miles, population 7,043, payment Rs. 400. Singkalang Hkamti (Zingalein Kanti) : area 983 square miles, population 2,287, payment Rs. 100. Hkamti Long (Kantigyi) or Bhior Hkamti : area 200 square miles, population 7,673, payment Rs. 2,433.*]

4. The claim to the succession of the Mong Mao (China) *Sawbwas*hip Federated Shan States. mentioned in last year's summary, culminated in a raid on Mong Mao by the Pretender Hkam Hseng and his followers. The raid took place in August 1929 and resulted in the defeat of the Pretender's force. As a result of this raid, China lodged a claim against us for the extradition of Hkam Hset (Pretender II) who had been brought into Namkham hospital badly wounded in the shin, or, in the alternative, some three *lakhs* damages. At the end of the year this Frontier case remained undecided. The Chinese twice violated the undemarcated frontier of the Wa States near Pang Long, once in October 1929 and again in March 1930. A common rumour prevailing in Yünnan is that the English have agreed to cede all the Northern Shan States east of the Salween river and even North Hsenwi State. In March 1930 the exiled *Sawbwa* of Pangkawn (Wa State), accompanied by representatives of Mothong (Wa State), again visited the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, at Lashio, requesting that their country be taken over and assistance granted them against Pang Long. Our relations with the Siamese and the French of Indo-China continued to be cordial. The Chinese Frontier Official in charge of the Hsip Hsaung Panas visited Kengtung in March 1930 and finally escorted the remaining Chinese refugees and their families back to China. The country east and north-east of Mong Lem was harried by bandits who did not, however, get away with much booty. The *Myosa* of Namhkok was placed under suspension for misappropriation of State money, so also was the *Myosa* of Nawngwawn. Sao Nang Htun, Mahadevi of the late *Sawbwa* of Mong Pai, died during the year and so did her daughter Nang Ku Hkam.

Sao Noom, the *Sawbwa* of Mong Kung, accompanied by his brother Sao Kyi, has gone on a visit to Europe. During their absence, the *Myowun* will administer the State. Sao Sam Htun was confirmed in his appointment as *Sawbwa* of Mong Pawn.

The eighth session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held at Taunggyi from the 9th to the 14th December 1929. The *Sawbwas* of Kengtung, Tawngpeng and Lawksavk were absent. The Council completed its business in five sessions. Amongst other items of business disposed of, "Education Rules for the Federated Shan States" were framed.

The cadre of the Civil Police was increased by the appointment of a Sub-Inspector of Police as Court Prosecuting Officer at Taunggyi. The strength of the Northern Shan States Police remained unchanged. The usual cold weather tours were carried out by the Military Police and were uneventful. The total number of cases reported to the Federated Shan States Police rose from 756 last year to 1,030, the increase in the case of the Northern Shan States being 107 and that in the Southern Shan States being 167. The increase in the Northern Shan States was due chiefly to offences under the Opium Act and Shan States Opium Order which increased by 73 and to cattle thefts which increased by 4. In the Southern Shan States theft cases both ordinary and of cattle showed a tendency to rise. The State Police dealt with 2,190 cases against 2,144. The State Police of the Northern Shan States dealt with 44 cases fewer than last year while the Southern Shan States Police had to deal with an increase of 90 cases. The total number of cases dealt with by both Federation and State Police rose from 2,900 to 3,220. Civil litigation decreased by 124 suits.

Crops were good, though slight damage was caused in the Western Subdivision by insect pests and in the Central and South-eastern Subdivisions by floods, the damage being greatest in Mong Pan and Mawmai States of the South-eastern Subdivision. The Northern Shan States reported an excellent year for crops. Tawngpeng State had large quantities of its "*Shwelipi* tea" destroyed by hail storms in April 1930. Large seizures of opium continue to be made in both the Northern and Southern Shan States. Attempts to arrest smugglers are fraught with danger and there have been several instances where considerable resistance has been offered by smugglers. In opium-growing areas crops have been normal. The League of Nations Opium Commission visited the Northern Shan States.

Foot-and-mouth disease was again the chief cattle disease in the Southern Shan States although there were a few isolated cases of anthrax and Kengtūng again reported the prevalence of rinderpest. In the Northern Shan States 2,540 deaths were reported, of which 2,466 were from rinderpest. Revenue from Forests declined from Rs. 20,25,476 to Rs. 15,83,802. The decrease was due to a bad floating season in the Shweli river, to trade depression in Mandalay and to the reduced outturn of timber by Messrs. The Burma Corporation, Ltd., Namtu. Large stocks of lac remain unsold owing to the unfavourable market. The Burma Corporation had another successful year. In the Southern Shan States the Kambani lease in Yawngghwe has been transferred to Messrs. Steel Bros., Ltd., who have installed electric plant with which they hope to obtain a monthly output of 300 tons of lead concentrate. The Lawksawk Sawbwa's lead and silver mines have not proved productive for want of competent working. He is now trying to find a purchaser for it. The Kengtūng Sawbwa continued to dig for rubies, using indigenous methods.

Construction of roads again constituted the main object in the programme of work carried out by the Public Works Department. The length of roads in the Federated Shan States is now 298'17 miles metalled and 2,442'615 miles unmetalled. The proportion of expenditure on original construction of roads and buildings during the year is 3'5 : 1. The total expenditure by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 25,44,809, of which Rs. 20,78,567 was incurred on "communications" and Rs. 4,33,976 on "buildings."

With the abolition of Loilem Town Committee, the number of these Committees was reduced to three, i.e. Taunggyi, Lashio and Kalaw. The constitution of the Kalaw Town Committee was altered in January 1930 by the replacing of 4 *ex-officio* members by 2 non-official members. The revenue of Taunggyi Town Committee was Rs. 1,20,297-13-1 against expenditure amounting to Rs. 99,509-12-0, while those of Lashio were Rs. 43,441-13-10 and Rs. 49,641-13-6, respectively.

The status of schools in the Federated Shan States has now been defined and a scheme for the administration of the Federated Shan States Education Department laid down by the passing of the "Education Rules" by the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs. Of the English Schools, that at Namtu run by the Burma Corporation was closed as its need was not real. No new schools were opened, efforts being concentrated on the improvement of Anglo-Vernacular education. Registered Vernacular schools increased by five. Federation funds provided scholarships amounting to Rs. 15,498.

A new ward of 6 beds for male patients and 2 for female patients was added to the North Hsenwi Civil Dispensary and a Civil Dispensary with auxiliary buildings was completed at Mongyai (South Hsenwi). The League of Nations Malaria Commission visited Lashio and Hsipaw. Malaria is the chief complaint, although there have been sporadic outbreaks of plague. From the latter there were 8 deaths in the Northern Shan States out of 11 attacks, and in this connection the Civil Surgeon, Lashio, remarks that the "epizootic is endemic in the rat population at Hsipaw and Kyaukme and flares up occasionally amongst human beings in both these towns."

5. The Karenni Chiefs, with the exception of the *Myosa* of Bawlake, kept good health. The Mahadevi of Kantarawaddi gave birth to a son in December 1929. Friendly relations continued with the border officials. Rules for the sale, manufacture, etc., of intoxicating liquors and drugs have been drafted and agreed to by the *Sawbwa* of Kantarawaddi and the *Myosa* of Kyetbogyi. On receipt of the approval of the *Myosa* of Bawlake the rules will be submitted for approval by the Commissioner, Federated Shan States.

The strength of the Military Police remained unchanged at 1 Indian officer and 30 other ranks : discipline was good. Efforts have been made to improve the State Police but lack of proper supervision impedes progress. The total strength of State Police in the three States was 91 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 2,221. The State Police dealt with 117 cases against 110 last year.

Rainfall was well distributed and crops good. The total rainfall was 44.37 inches against 38.48 last year. Importation of rice was again necessary, as the paddy crop was insufficient. This was due, not to crop-failure but to insufficiency of land under cultivation. Maize and other dry crops were good. The revenue of the States amounted to Rs. 2,07,270 against Rs. 2,31,841 realised last year. The Mawchi Mines paid Rs. 5,507 in royalties to Bawlake State. The total expenditure of these States was Rs. 1.94 lakhs against Rs. 2.09 lakhs last year. The finances of these States are sound and their investments good.

The Mawchi Mines proceeding with their development scheme, show a development footage during the year of 5,040 feet. On this and other development work a sum of Rs. 4,79,349 was spent. The amount spent on mining, handling and treatment since the recommencement of production was Rs. 2,86,061. A total of 933,694 tons of concentrates were despatched from the Mines and the daily average of labour employes was 747. Road work was continued and the mill was generally overhauled.

The health of the population was good and attendance at the hospital satisfactory. The increase in attendances at the hospital from 7,996 "out" and 212 "in" patients last year to 10,441 outdoor and 210 indoor patients this year is an indication of a growing confidence in the institution and in Western medicines. With the abolition of one school at Parsaung there are now 23 schools, of which 15 are State, 4 are run by Roman Catholic Missions and 4 by the American Baptist Mission. The supervision of the schools has been satisfactory and attendances have improved.

6. The Hsawngshup State was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy who held a Durbar on the 6th November 1929. Other Shan States. The *Sawbwa* Saw Kun Saung received his *Sanad* at this durbar. The harvest is said to have been poor.

In Sinkaling Hkamti, Mahadevi Ma Hnin Bwin remained in charge during the year. U Tet Tha, the *Amatkyi*, continued to administer the State. There was no crime and the harvest was good. It was reported that Kachins are encroaching, as the State boundary is undefined. The Deputy Commissioner is contemplating a simple Opium Regulation for this State and Hsawngshup.

In the Somra Tract, the Assistant Superintendent met the President of the Manipur State Durbar at Saiyapao and disposed of several inter-district cases. This was the first border meeting for three years. House tax was collected without difficulty but it is reported that transfers of villages to and from Manipur State are constantly taking place. Crime was somewhat high. The Makewares are said to be finding their area insufficient and are giving indications of a desire to enter the Somra Tract. They are quarrelsome people and will need to be watched.

The year passed uneventfully on the Chin Hills Frontier.

(ii) *The Chin Hills.*

(*The Chin Hills District : area approximately 11,650 square miles, population approximately 139,000. The Arakan Hill District; area approximately 3,000 square miles, population 20,914. Tracts in the Upper Chindwin Akyab and Kyaukpyn Districts.*)

7. The Pakôkku Hill Tracts were brought within the Chin Hills District and form what is known as the Kanpetlet Subdivision. An additional Assistant Superintendent was appointed to the Haka Subdivision. The Commissioner visited portions of the Haka and Kanpetlet Subdivisions. These new areas were also extensively toured by the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Superintendents of Haka and Kanpetlet. Feuds and cases were settled and administration was further advanced. The conduct and behaviour of the people was excellent and there is nothing to report in the way of crime. New suspension bridges have been erected over the Boinu river below Aika and Naring and over the Chal Var about 6 miles from Haka. Village communications have been well maintained. Crops were rather below the average in parts of the district but no real scarcity has been felt. Health of the district has been normal. The experimental coffee cultivation in the Siyin Valley is showing good results. The annual border meeting with officers of the Lushai Hills was held in April and most of the pending cases were decided. The Manipur authorities were unable to arrange a meeting.

The District was visited by an officer of the Educational Department, the Superintending Engineer, the Divisional Forest Officer of the Myittha Division and the Riverine Chaplain.

Education is progressing apace and good results were obtained at the examinations. One boy from the Falam school passed second in order of merit for the whole of Burma in the VIIth Standard examination and the same school showed over 90 *per cent.* passes.

Few events of interest occurred in the Chin tracts of the Kyaukpyn and Akyab Districts. The Annual Chin Durbar took place at Pyinwa in the Minbya Township, Akyab, on the 13th March 1930. Relations with

the adjoining hill district were satisfactory. The control of Civil and Military Police was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, Arakan Hill District, in September 1929. During the open season the Deputy Commissioner made a long tour in the North-Eastern and Northern unadministered area of the Arakan Hill District with the object of settling feud cases and collecting revenue. During the year under report three raids were committed in the unadministered area of this district. Several persons were killed and captives carried off. All the captives were either exchanged or released on payment of compensation.

One murder case was reported : the accused, a Chittagonian, was convicted. Rainfall was sufficient and all crops, except tobacco, were good. There was an outbreak of hæmorrhagic septicæmia among cattle in August 1929, as a result of which 33 animals died. The health of the people was good, except for an outbreak of cholera in Lemro drainage, resulting in 37 deaths, before the Sub-Assistant Surgeon could reach the area with vaccine. Of the total land revenue demand of Rs. 22,771, all but Rs. 118 was collected. This is the first year in which revenue-collecting headmen have completed their collections before the end of the year, without the aid of the police. There were 4 Deputy Commissioners' Local Fund Schools with 9 teachers, as compared with 3 schools and 8 teachers in the year previous. The new school was at Sami. School attendance was 191 as against 177 in the year previous. The percentage of passes in promotion examinations was 89·7 as against 87·2.

(iii) *The Kachin Hill Tracts.*

(Tracts in the Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts.)

8. Expeditions were again despatched during the year into the Triangle, the Hukawng Valley and the unadministered area of the Naga Hills. The Triangle expedition was divided into two columns as before, and the main objects of the tours were (1) to investigate the reports of Chinese intrigues in the Triangle, and (2) to verify released slaves and enquire into their economic condition. Both these objects were successfully achieved. With some difficulty a considerable amount of evidence was discovered showing that there had been intrigue in the Triangle, started by a Chinese Society known as the "Society for the Study of Burma-Yünnan Frontier Affairs." This society actually submitted a petition to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Nanking in which it put forward the Chinese claims to territory west of the N'Mai Hka. The columns at work in the Triangle discovered some Chinese flags which had been given to chiefs, and a photograph showing some of the chiefs together with 8 Chinamen. Information was forthcoming to the effect that the Chinese agents talked of Chinese help and invasions to come and tried to distribute medallions and flags. One concealed slave was discovered and released. The economic conditions of slaves previously released appeared favourable; nor were there any signs of serious upheaval. It was recommended that slaves should be released from the obligation of repaying the price of their redemption, if they settle in the plains. The expeditions met with no open opposition and relations between the Kachins and the Military Police escorts were excellent throughout. The column operating in the Hukawng Valley was directed towards enquiring into the condition of released slaves and

investigating whether human sacrifice in that area had ceased. Twelve more slaves were released bringing the total number up to 3,496. Twenty villages of ex-slaves have been established and are reported to be doing well. No cases of human sacrifice were discovered in the territory through which the expedition operated. A few old and some new disputes were settled on the spot. The expedition accomplished its purpose peacefully, and there was no trouble between the escort and the local people. It is clear that the Hukawng Valley is settling down and is becoming fit for ordinary administration. The column operating in the Upper Chindwin Naga Hills was instructed to proceed on the same lines as in the previous year. Three tours were undertaken between December and April. The outstanding event was the attack on Ponnyo-Naukkan village and its destruction. The truculent Ponnyo chief has had his lesson and there is no doubt that the exemplary punishment inflicted upon him had an excellent effect. Three cases of human sacrifice were found to have occurred and were punished with fines. The condition of released slaves was found on investigation to be satisfactory. Very little information could be obtained about the theft of rails from Assam which is thought to have decreased considerably. In spite of bad weather the health of the personnel of the expedition was satisfactory and arrangements well made. The desirability of introducing some form of administration is again emphasised in the reports of the officer in charge. Apart from the work done by the expeditions, the ordinary work of administration in the Kachin Hill Tracts was carried on, as usual, through a peaceful year. No difficulty was found in collecting the tribute, but in Sadon a certain amount of remission was necessary owing to damage by rats and insects. There was a slight increase in the tribute collected in the Bhamo Kachin Hill Tracts. Ordinary crime was, as usual, light. Many of the cases that come before the Courts are those of opium smuggling or illegal possession of arms. Sadon had no fewer than 36 cases of the latter. The special Excise Staff was responsible for some very large seizures of opium. In Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts no less than 117,732 tolas of opium were seized. The position with regard to opium in the Hkamti Long State is at present somewhat anomalous because the Hkamti Long Administration Order contains no mention of opium. On the other hand, the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, which applies to all members of hill tribes in the Kachin Hills and is for that reason apparently applicable to hill tribes in the Hkamti Long area, makes provision against the illegal possession of opium. The matter is being investigated. The jade license sold for Rs. 1,92,000, but the licensee appears to have collected royalty amounting only to Rs. 65,442. The year is said to have been a bad one, few stones of great value having been found. The slump in silver and excessive duty imposed by the Chinese Government have militated against sales. Inter-village roads, on the whole, are being satisfactorily maintained under the system of giving rewards for maintenance. Owing to the size of his charge the Assistant Superintendent, Sinlunkaba, finds it difficult to inspect and pay for roads promptly. A Senior Agricultural Assistant toured extensively in the Bhamo Kachin Hill Tracts and lectured on the cultivation of coffee and tea. The introduction of a variety of paddy known as "hoito" into the hills has proved successful there. Education in the Bhamo District Kachin Hills is mainly in the hands of the Roman Catholic and American Baptist Missions who continue to do valuable

work. The blacksmith class at Lamaibang was closed during the year owing to paucity of pupils and the difficulty of obtaining charcoal. The carpentry class at Bhamo is reported to be doing good work. The Government School at Fort Hertz and board schools at Kamaing and Htaung together with various aided schools throughout the Myitkina Hill Tracts, showed improved results, but the schools are said to be expensive. Further earthquakes occurred at Htaung and arrangements are being made definitely to abandon the post. The possibilities of a post and Assistant Superintendent's station in the neighbourhood of the Panwa Pass are being investigated. The usual frontier meetings took place at Sima and Nawngma, and a number of cases were decided. Relations with the Chinese authorities were cordial. Orders were received that the payment of the annual rent of Rs. 1,000 for the Namwan Assigned Tract, which had been withheld from 1922 to 1927, should be resumed.

Condition of the People.

9. The provincial death rate worked out at 22'06 which is an increase of '78 above that of 1928 and 1'65 above the five-yearly average. Deaths from cholera, fevers and respiratory diseases show an increase: from small-pox, plague and dysentery, a decrease. Kyaukse and Sagaing suffered most from cholera. The recovery in the price of rice that commenced towards the end of May 1929 lasted till the 1929 crop began to come on to the market, when it fell with great suddenness and for the three harvest months the price fell to Rs. 138, barely above that of the four years 1911-14. A sharp recovery of price during April and May was of little use to the cultivator for the crop reached the mills early. Great hardship and a general contraction of credit followed, bringing increased alienation of land as an inevitable result. The rice crop was a very good one in the Upper Delta, but in the Lower Delta and in Arakan and Tenasserim, what might have been a bumper harvest was damaged by the abrupt cessation of the rains. There were extensive failures in Akyab and Toungoo. In Upper Burma total failure was widespread. The sesamum crop was fair. Cotton was below normal: there was a check in the spread of groundnut cultivation owing to last year's fall in price. The reported deaths of livestock from contagious diseases show a very steep fall from 25,639 in 1928-29 to 9,327 in the year of report. Of this number, 6,472 deaths were from rinderpest. The Veterinary Department Report remarks that the large decrease in mortality indicates a fair standard of success in control measures and the possession of a very high degree of natural immunity. Revenue was collected with greater difficulty than last year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1930.

Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1930.

Report on the Working of the Rangoon Development Trust for the year 1929-30.

Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.

Realization of the Revenue.

10. There was no change during the year in the Land Revenue Law applicable to Upper and Lower Burma. Under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, Rule 88 was cancelled, as it was decided to abolish reports of occupation of State waste land in Upper Burma. Rule 172 was revised so as to permit the sale of the immoveable property of a defaulter at the nearest village or at any other place. Additions and alterations were made in the following Land Revenue Directions :—Direction 38 (disposal of sand-banks in Municipal areas), Directions 75, 78 and 79 (consequent on the abolition of reports of occupation of State waste land in Upper Burma), Direction 121 (excluding *kaing* crops from the concession providing for exemption of non-matured crops from assessment). Direction 225c was added, providing that boatmen who are permanent residents of Rangoon and employed by rice-millers on cargo boats to bring in paddy from the Delta, are exempted from capitation-tax, if they possess exemption-certificates from the Collector, Rangoon Town. There was no change during the year in the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act. A proviso was, however, added to Rule 17 enabling the Financial Commissioner to determine the stages by which rent may be enhanced when the increased rent, on renewal of an expired lease or on revision of rent under an existing lease, is more than twice the rent previously paid. Revisions were made of the Directions regarding the method of fixing suitable dimensions for house-building sites in new villages, the layout and disposal of government land in towns, and new Directions were inserted regarding the disposal of sand banks by Deputy Commissioners, prescribing the method of calculating the letting or selling value of land for shop-sites and dwelling-houses in towns, and enabling the rent of agricultural lands licensed in towns to be fixed at 75 *per cent.* of the full letting value of private cultivated lands in the neighbourhood.

In connection with fisheries, the only important changes were a proviso to Rule 68 of the Burma Fisheries Rules, so as to allow licensees in the Magwe and Thayetmyo Districts to use the whole channel of that portion of the Irrawaddy, which forms the common boundary between the two districts, and a new Direction 36B under which a Deputy Commissioner may alter a general order made under Rule 26 by another general order or by a special order, but he cannot alter a special order issued by himself or by his predecessor.

New directions were added to the Burma Mineral Concessions Manual, by which the satisfactory plugging of all oil wells is made essential to the refund of the deposit, and prescribing that in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts a period of two months shall elapse after the receipt of an application for a prospecting license, in order to allow for a preliminary examination of the area. Under the Burma Oilfields Manual, the boundaries of the Yenangyat and Singu Oil-fields were revised and the nomenclature of the Singu Oil-field becomes the Chauk Oil-field.

11. The land revenue demand, excluding the amount credited to cess and irrigation, was Rs. 348'03 *lakhs*, an increase of Rs. 4'05 *lakhs* over the previous year. The total amount remitted during the year amounted to Rs. 5'34 *lakhs* against Rs. 9'44 *lakhs* in the previous year. The total collections of land revenue, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 341'08 *lakhs* or 5'64 *lakhs* more than in the previous year. The outstandings at the end of the year were Rs. 3'40 *lakhs* compared with Rs. 2'14 *lakhs* in the previous year.

12. The amount of revenue for the recovery of which processes were issued, was Rs. 40'30 *lakhs* against Rs. 38'26 *lakhs* in the preceding year, and the amount actually collected by this method was Rs. 20'43 *lakhs*. The number of persons arrested increased from 568 to 1,129 and 90 persons were committed to jail against 24 in the previous year. Sales of immoveable property increased from 2,077 to 3,474. Warrants of attachment of immoveable property numbered 13,121, and warrants of arrest were issued against 3,595 persons, being most numerous in Thatôn (497) and Insein (300). In Mandalay 680 warrants of attachment of moveable property and in Akyab and Bassein respectively 1,679 and 1,436 warrants of attachment of immoveable property were issued. In the last two districts there were 508 and 733 sales of immoveable property.

Surveys.

13. Survey operations were continued during the year by No. 10, No. 11 and No. 21 (Forest) Parties. An area of 3,600 square miles on the 1-inch scale in the Katha, Minbu, Myitkyina, Sandoway and Thayetmyo Districts was surveyed by No. 10 Party. An area of 2'65 square miles was surveyed on the 4-inch scale for the Forest Department in the Thayetmyo District and about 3,000 square miles were traversed and triangulated in the Upper Chindwin and Myitkyina Districts. No. 11 Party continued its

topographical survey operations in Hanthawaddy and Insein, and extended into Bassein, Henzada, Maubin, Myaungmya, Pyapon and Tharrawaddy Districts, while survey operations were continued with the Naga Hills expedition. The total area surveyed on the 1-inch scale was 5,067 square miles. On the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale 150 square miles were surveyed with the Naga Hills expedition. For detailed survey in future field seasons, 6,924 square miles were triangulated and traversed in the Henzada, Pegu, Prome, Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo and Toungoo Districts. No. 21 (Forest) Party worked in the Chindwin and Northern Forest Circles. In the Upper Chindwin Division, an area of 136'11 square miles was surveyed on the 4-inch scale in the Thawun and Thaungdut Reserves and 9'77 square miles of unclassified forests adjoining the Thaungdut Reserve. In the Thaungdut, Thaungdut Extension, Paungbyin, Sanda and Sanda Extension Reserves, 154'7 linear miles of forest boundary theodolite-traversing and 173'3 linear miles of internal and connection traversing were done. In the Northern Forest Circle (Mansi Division) an area of 142'22 square miles, on the 4-inch scale, was surveyed in the Nankyin and Uyu Reserves. 7'25 linear miles of plane-table traverse were done, to insert the boundaries of the exclusion in the Mode Reserve in the map of 1922, and 43'5 linear miles of forest boundary and 30'7 linear miles of internal and connection theodolite traversing were done in the Namma Reserve.

14. Of the total of 431,916 acres surveyed by District Staffs, 396,950 acres represented the total resurvey of 767 *kwins*.
 Surveys by Provincial Agency Extension and Revision Surveys. Original surveys were confined to the Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Thaton, Mergui and Thayetmyo Districts. Forty-three town blocks with an occupied area of 1,251 acres were surveyed as against 110 blocks with an occupied area of 1,745 acres in the previous year. The total occupied area dealt with by the Special Survey Party was 178,758 acres as against 157,000 acres in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-three *kwins* were resurveyed in the Hanthawaddy, Amherst and Shwebo Districts and 71,412 acres of original survey in Pegu, Amherst and Pakokku.

15. The local staff traversed 42'68* linear miles and cadastrally surveyed 3'75 square miles in the towns of Kama, Pyu, Insein, Ledaunggan, Dabein, Satthwa, Taungdwingyi, Chauk and Indaw (Katha).
 Town Surveys and Surveys of Leased Areas

The number of grants and leases surveyed was 3,125 with a total area of 9,034 acres; the corresponding figures for last year were 3,553 and 15,567. The bulk of the work fell in the Pegu, Magwe, Mandalay, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu and Tavoy Districts.

Settlements.

16. During the year under review, settlement of parts of the Thaton, Pakokku and Lower Chindwin Districts was continued, whilst preliminary operations began in Amherst and in the Pyinmana Subdivision of Yamethin District. In Thaton, the settlement of the Thaton, Paung and Paan Townships

* In last year's Report the figure given was in square miles.

was completed by two parties. Of Pakokku, only 113,000 acres remained to be classified at the end of the year : nearly a million and a half toddy palms were counted. Classification of 527,000 acres of the Lower Chindwin District was completed, leaving 274,000 for the final year.

17. New land revenue and *thathameda* rates were provisionally notified in the Maubin, Myitkyina and Upper Chindwin Districts. Assessments for the Yamethin Subdivision and Katha District have been finally sanctioned and notified. The fixed assessments in Magwe District have been extended up till 1940. There was a very slight increase of revenue in Sagaing. The expenditure on the four settlement parties during the year was Rs. 3,83,348.

Land Records.

18. The gross rural area under supplementary survey, exclusive of Government Estates, rose from 31,674,869 to 31,858,703 acres. The introduction of regular assessment after settlement to areas recently brought under supplementary survey in the Upper Chindwin and Myitkyina Districts more than accounts for the increase. There was a further increase of 10,000 acres in Thayetmyo due to extension of survey, but substantial decreases of 45,000 and 14,000 acres in Thaton and Insein, respectively, both of these being due to changes in computation. The occupied rural area under supplementary survey has increased by 198,510 acres and that outside supplementary survey decreased by 117,130 acres, leaving a net increase of 81,380 acres. The increase was general and the decrease outside supplementary survey merely a book transfer, on the introduction of supplementary survey in Myitkyina. The cultivated and assessed areas under supplementary survey have risen by 217,596 and 143,676 acres, respectively.

The increases in Lower Burma are due to normal extensions of the occupied area after favourable early rains and freedom from flooding. In Upper Burma there were marked increases in some of the dry-crop-growing districts owing to the favourable monsoon. Shwebo, Sagaing and the Lower Chindwin suffered from a deficiency of rain. The residential urban area has risen by 2,577 acres, and the gross area by 16,675, due to the inclusion of five new towns. Magwe has dropped out of the list of towns, for which the Land Records Department prepares assessment-rolls.

19. The total cost of the Land Records Department rose from Rs. 25'09 lakhs to Rs. 25'54 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 44,516, excluding the cost of the Special Survey Party. The increase is almost entirely attributable to the automatic effect of the time-scale among Superintendents and Extra Assistant Superintendents of Land Records. The percentage of the cost of the Land Records Establishment to the total assessment, if worked out on the same basis as in previous years, is 6'13. The Land Records Administration Report, however, points out that this basis is not altogether satisfactory and is, in one point, incorrect and that in future the percentage of cost as given in Statement II of the Report only will be used for purposes of comparison.

20. Nine officers of the Indian Civil Service, four of the Frontier Service, and eight of the Subordinate Civil Service were trained in Land Records work during the year. Six probationers of the Land Records Service were also under training.

Survey Schools.—The number of Survey Schools remained the same, but it was decided to close down those of Minbu and Moulmein at the end of the year. There was a large increase in applications for admission, the number rising from 126 to 163. The number of admissions was 102. Of these, 91 completed the course of study and attended the practical and oral examination. The percentage of boys possessing seventh standard or higher qualifications was 96, as compared with 91 last year and 74 the year before. Of the 91 examinees, 64 or 70 *per cent.* passed the examination, as compared with 62 *per cent.* last year : the best results were again attained by the Shwebo Special Survey School. Forty-four of the 89 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year were paying fees. Of the 58 pupils who passed in the 1929 examination, 47 are reported to have joined the Land Records Department, one the Special Survey Party and one the Government Estates Department. The conduct of the pupils generally was satisfactory. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,905 as against Rs. 17,576 in the year previous. Recruitment during the year amounted to 98 apprentices, 58 of whom were granted certificates of efficiency. The majority of the districts report that there is no difficulty in obtaining recruits. A new scheme, by which an Instructor Surveyor receives a bonus of a month's pay for each successful pupil trained by him, gave very disappointing results. Three Inspectors, one Survey School teacher and 16 Revenue Surveyors were deputed to Shwebo for training in advanced survey, but owing to financial exigency, five of the surveyors had to be returned to their districts.

21. The area sold during the year has increased by 96,288 acres as against a decrease of 19,235 acres reported in the year previous. The chief increases are from Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Myaungmya and Maubin, the principal decreases from Thaton, Pakokku, Shwebo, and the Lower Chindwin. Indebtedness and enforced sales are given as reasons for the increases : decreases are attributed to trade depression. It is noticeable that three out of the four districts reporting decreases, are under settlement, and it is possible that the prospect of enhanced assessment rates may be a factor in checking temporarily investment of money in land.

Waste Lands.

22. During the year under review, 11,437 acres of new land were allotted to cultivators. Seventy-five grazing grounds in the Tharrawaddy District were made into Government Estates, as well as certain areas in Pegu, Hanthawaddy and Pyapôn. Investigations were also made into various other areas in the Insein, Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Thatôn Districts.

The assessed area was 170,731 acres as compared with 160,948 acres last year. Owing to damage by floods, there was a decrease in the area assessed in the Yandoon Estate. The rents and revenue demand (including arrears) in respect of the areas under the direct control of

the Administrator of Government Estates amounted to Rs. 8,78,749. Collections up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 8,16,126. Rents came in fairly well, but owing to trade depression and tightness of the money market some difficulty was experienced in their collection. In the Pyuntaza Estate, the Thantada Society repaid part of its instalment and the interest in full : the other two societies were dissolved. In Myitkyina, Rs. 17,400 was recovered, the liquidation of the Namyin Valley Societies seemingly having a good effect. In Shwebangon, all outstanding loans have been repaid. It is proposed to disforest or hand over to the Forest Department the Aukkanyinmyaung Reserve, as it is very unprofitable. Repayment of loans in Sittang North Estate had to be suspended owing to failure of the late rains. The only improvement work consisted in the construction of five bungalows in the Sittang Colony area. At the end of the year, amounts repaid were Rs. 2,36,000 principal and Rs. 41,062 interest ; amounts recoverable amounted to Rs. 3,88,740 and Rs. 100, principal and interest, respectively.

23. The total area granted or leased for cultivation increased by 833 acres to 23,407 acres. The area granted for rubber cultivation was 3,834 acres in the Amherst, 1,580 acres in the Tavoy and 5,529 acres in the Mergui Districts. In the Amherst District 25 grants covering an area of 389 acres were made for *dhami* cultivation, and 4 grants covering an area of 472 acres were made for coconut cultivation.

24. The area granted free of revenue for religious and public purposes fell from 208 acres to 197 acres. The area granted or leased to revenue-collecting village headmen to supplement their revenue commission rose from 2,083 acres to 3,529 acres. The total value of assignments of land revenue during the year was Rs. 1,453. No grants of special interest or importance were made.

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

25. The Rangoon Development Trust continued to administer the Rangoon Government Estate on behalf of Government. On the 31st March 1930 the total area was 3,624 acres, being an increase of 244 acres. The main reason for the increase is that an area of between 200 and 300 acres forming part of the non-retained area of Cantonment was vested in the Trust and included in the Government Estate. The increase is also due to the vesting in the Trust of 42 acres of the Dalla-Twante Road area, and to a transfer of four acres from the Trust to the Government Estate. A decrease of 50 acres is accounted for by the transfer of this area to the Corporation for roads and drainage spaces. There were 16 sales of Government Estate land and 4 acquisitions on its behalf, during the year. No progress was made with the Kokine Government Estate. Receipts on the Dawbon Estate were reduced. Rent collections from the Government Estate again increased from Rs. 15'47 lakhs to Rs. 15'65 lakhs. There was a considerable decrease in the number of leases issued. During the year 669 long-term and 101 short-term leases were issued as against 738 and 158 in 1928-29. An account of the financial position of the Government Estate will be found in paragraph 147 below.

26. The Government Estates under the control of the Administrator of Government Estates are dealt with in paragraph 22. There are no Court of Wards' Estates in Burma.
- Other Government Estates

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

27. From 18,546,072 acres at the end of 1928-29, the rural occupied area under supplementary survey has risen to 18,747,926 acres during the year under report. Lower Burma contributed 91,096 acres, and Upper Burma 110,758 acres to this increase, which in Lower Burma was due to ordinary extensions of cultivation after favourable early rains. Increases were largest in Amherst, Thatôn and Bassein. The decrease in Insein is mainly explained by the erroneous inclusion of certain urban among rural figures in previous years. The increase in Upper Burma is due principally to large areas in the Myitkyina and Upper Chindwin Districts being brought under supplementary survey for the first time. The total provincial area occupied by agriculturists shows a net decrease of 42,923 acres. Though there was a decrease of 87,649 acres in Lower Burma, there was an increase of 44,726 acres in the Upper Province. Decreases of over 20,000 acres are returned by Sagaing, Pyapôn and Insein and of over 10,000 acres by Bassein, Hanthawaddy, Shwebo, Maubin and Myaungmya. Despite the increase of 91,096 acres in the occupied area of Lower Burma, the proportion of land in the hands of non-agriculturists has increased from 28'65 *per cent.* in 1928-29 to 30'07 *per cent.* in the year of report. The increase is due to successive bad seasons, sales and foreclosures of mortgages. The area held by resident non-agriculturists has increased by over 25,000 acres in Lower and by over 26,000 in Upper Burma. The areas held by non-resident non-agriculturists has increased by 153,000 acres in Lower Burma and by 40,000 in Upper Burma, the proportion of lands in the hands of this class of occupier being now 22'60 and 5'58, respectively. Agricultural indebtedness, combined with the fall in the prices of produce and general trade depression, are responsible for these unfortunate results.

Of the total occupied area of 18,747,926 acres, 6,985,431 acres or 37'26 *per cent.* was let to tenants, as against 6,712,160 acres in the previous year. Of the increase, Lower Burma contributes 230,000 acres, Upper Burma 43,000 acres. The increase is wholly in land let at fixed rents. The largest increases are returned by Insein, Myaungmya, Thatôn, Amherst, Upper Chindwin and Tharrawaddy. These increases are generally explained by the passing of lands into the hands of non-agriculturists. In Upper Burma fixed rents are being insisted on by non-agriculturists in the more secure tracts. Decreases in Pegu and Pyapon are explained by, respectively, strained relations between landlords and tenants and failure of the Subordinate Land Records staff to write up the tenancy register. The area let on share and partnership tenancies has fallen by 2,776 acres, an increase of 6,990 acres in Lower Burma being more than counterbalanced by a reduction of 9,756 acres in Upper Burma. As in the case of share tenancies, the area let at privileged rents has risen in Lower and fallen in Upper Burma.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

REFERENCES—

- Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1929.
Report on the Rangoon Town Police for the year 1929.
Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma for the year 1929.
Report on the Prison Administration of Burma for the year 1929.
Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Burma for the year 1929.
Note on the Working of the Registration Department in Burma during the year 1929.
Report on the Working of the Indian Companies Act in Burma for the year 1929-30.
Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1929-30.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1929-30.
Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1929-30.
Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from 1st April 1929 to the 31st March 1930.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1929-30, Part III, Shipping.
Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1929-30.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.
Annual Statement of Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes I, III and IV.
Report on Government Steamers, Vessels and Launches in Burma for the year 1929-30.

Legislative Authority.

The history and constitution of the legislative authority of the province are described in paragraphs 103 to 106, inclusive, of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22.

Course of Legislation.

28. This Report deals with the work of the Legislature during the period from the 1st April 1929 to the 31st March 1930. The Rangoon Small Cause Court (Amendment) Bill, 1929, which was introduced during the year 1928-29,

became law as Burma Act I of 1929. The following eight Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council, *viz.*, (1) the Burma Gambling (Amendment) Bill, 1929, (2) the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1929, (3) the Burma Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1929, (4) the Burma Rural Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, 1929, (5) the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Bill, 1929, (6) the Burma Underground Water Bill, 1929, (7) the Expulsion of Offenders (Amendment) Bill, 1929, and (8) the Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Bill, 1929. All these Bills, except the sixth and eighth, became law during the year under report as Burma Acts III and IV of 1929, II of 1930, and II of 1929, III and I of 1930, respectively. These Acts are dealt with below in the order of publication.

The Rangoon Small Cause Court (Amendment) Act (I of 1929) replaces all references in the original Act to the "Chief Court" by references to the "High Court."

The Burma Rural Self-Government (Amendment) Act (II of 1929) rectifies the error of reference to section 75 for section 76 in section 71 (4) of the original Act.

The Burma Gambling (Amendment) Act (III of 1929) substitutes the word "Sub-Inspector" for the word "Sergeant" in section 6 (1) of the original Act, as the rank of Sergeant has been abolished and that of Sub-Inspector of Police introduced in the Police force.

The Burma Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Burma Amendment) Act (IV of 1929) was enacted to remedy a defect by bringing section 3 (b) into accord with section 5 (1) of the original Act.

The Expulsion of Offenders (Amendment) Act (I of 1930) remedies a defect in section 4 (1) of the original Act.

The Burma Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (II of 1930) was enacted to replace the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890), which is now nearly forty years old and lags far behind modern legislation on the subject. The new Act provides more adequate machinery for the protection of animals and the punishment of cruelty.

The Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act (III of 1930) was enacted to provide for the training and care of young persons who are, by their circumstances, likely to enter upon a life of crime, for the custody, trial, and control of young persons who have committed offences and for the punishment of offences against young persons. The main features of the Act are (1) that it limits or alters the application of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, and the Indian Reformatory Act, 1897, and in particular raises the age of a juvenile offender from 15 to 16 and introduces new provisions regarding the method of trial and the orders which may be passed in the case of juvenile offenders; (2) that it gives the Local Government the power to establish training schools and Borstal institutions or to declare that any institution already existing may be declared a training school; (3) that it gives the Courts power to interfere and rescue children who are either in the custody of unsuitable parents or guardians or are living in circumstances conducive to crime; (4) that it introduces new penalties for those who either neglect or ill-treat children or force them to lead an immoral life. The Act also, in conformity with the law in England as given in the Children's Act, 1908, abolishes the death sentence so far as persons under 16 are concerned and also makes it impossible to sentence them to transportation.

29. The undermentioned Acts affecting Burma were passed by the General Acts affecting Indian Legislature during the period under review :—

General Acts of 1929.

- VII. The Trade Disputes Act, 1929.
- VIII. The Indian Soft Coke Cess Act, 1929.
- IX. The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- X. The Indian Census Act, 1929.
- XII. The Indian Income-tax (Provident Funds Relief) Act, 1929.
- XIII. The Indian Territorial Force (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- XIV. The Indian Cotton Cess (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- XV. The Indian Registration (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- XVI. The Burma Salt (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- XVII. The Guardians and Wards (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- XVIII. The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- XIX. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
- XX. The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- XXI. The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Supplementary Act, 1929.

General Acts of 1930.

- I. The Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- II. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
- III. The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- IV. The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- V. The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- VI. The Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- VII. The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- VIII. The Repealing and Amending Act, 1930.
- IX. The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1930.
- X. The Insolvency Law (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- XI. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- XII. The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1930.
- XIII. The Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- XIV. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1930.
- XV. The Indian Finance Act, 1930.

All the above Acts, with the exception of Acts VII, VIII, XIX, XX and XXI of 1929, and II, III, IV, VII, XI, XII and XIII of 1930, came into force during the period under review.

30. Only one Ordinance affecting Burma, namely, the Public Safety Ordinance, 1929 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1929), was made and promulgated by the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act.

31. No Regulation affecting Burma was enacted.

32. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Burma Midwives and Nurses Act, 1922, sections 22, 26 and 37 to 46 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulations, 1889, with certain modifications, and the Indian Succession Act, 1925, with certain modifications, were extended to the Extension of Enactments to Shan States.

civil station of Loilem in the State of Laikha in the Southern Shan States. The Indian Tolls Act, 1851, and the Indian Tolls Act, 1864, with the Schedule annexed to the latter Act modified, were extended to the State of Kengtung in the Southern Shan States. The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, was extended to the Notified Area of Lashio and to the Area of Namtu in the Northern Shan States. The Provident Funds Act, 1925, was extended to the whole of the Federated Shan States.

Police.

33. The following changes in the sanctioned strength took place as a result of the reorganizations sanctioned in 1928-29 and affecting all Districts except Pegu (revised in 1928), the Northern and Southern Shan States and the Railway Police (revised in 1930) and Myitkyina:—

Civil Police: Strength and Cost.	increases of 3 European Sergeants, 3 Court-Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, 3 Executive Sub-Inspectors, 96 Head Constables and decrease of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors, 6 Station-writers and 223 Constables.
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The main objects of the reorganizations were to review the revisions carried out in 1924 as a result of the recommendation of the Police Enquiry Committee, to re-distribute the investigating, detective and surveillance staffs in accordance with the latest statistics of crime and criminals and to find men for the New Motor Traffic Staffs and replace the Provincial Marine men on Police Motor Boats by Burman Police crews. The total number of police-stations and outposts remained the same as in 1928, *i.e.*, 351 and 42, respectively. The sanctioned strength of the police force, excluding gazetted officers was 2,236 officers and 11,120 men as against 2,228 officers and 11,253 men in 1928, though the actual strength at the end of the year fell short of this by 22 officers and 265 men. The majority of Districts reported no difficulty in obtaining recruits of a good type. Admissions to hospital represented 39 per cent. of the actual strength of the force as against 40 per cent. last year. The cost of the Civil Police Force debitable to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 115.30 lakhs, an increase of nearly Rs. 45,000 on the expenditure of last year. The cost of the police per head is given as Rs. 861, which is the second highest after Ceylon in the whole of British India, there being a difference of nearly Rs. 300 per head between the figure for Burma and Bengal, the next highest on the list.

34. During the year 9 officers and 84 men were removed or dismissed departmentally as compared with 12 and 149 in 1928. Magisterial punishments were awarded to 9 officers and 142 men compared with 8 and 148 in the previous year and of these, 6 officers and 113 men were removed or dismissed, as compared with 7 and 134 in 1928. The number of other punishments awarded departmentally to officers and men was 259 and 799, respectively, compared with 268 and 655 in 1928. Resignations and desertions both show small decreases, from 428 and 77 to 407 and 62, respectively. The majority of District Officers commented favourably on the discipline and conduct of the force. The number of rewards granted to members of the force during the year was 965 by Magistrates and 1,591 departmentally, compared with 984 and

1,654 in 1928. The drop is said to be due to the fact that rewards are now given for exceptional work only. At the Provincial Police Training School, 106 cadets appeared for the June examination. There were no failures: the average number of marks obtained was 71 per cent. of the aggregate, compared with 61 per cent. in June 1928. In the December examination, 98 sat, 13 failed: the average number of marks was 60 per cent. as against 64 in December 1928. The disappointing results are said to be due, partly to the high standard of the Law papers, partly to the preference of this batch of cadets for amusement rather than work. Discipline was not good. The number of constables, other than recruits, sent to Training Depots increased from 1,870 to 2,104. The number of recruits, who were trained at Training Depots was 1,058, as compared with 1,491 in 1928.

The usual attention was paid to sports and everything possible is done to provide social amenities throughout the Province. The number of officers who went through the annual revolver course was 1,707 compared with 1,602 in 1928, the figure of merit obtained being 97·8 as against 96·4. The annual musketry course was fired by 7,840 compared with 8,151 in 1928, the figure of merit being 67·4 as against 68. First Aid classes were attended by 324 officers and men, as against 278 in 1928. Of these 284 sat for the examination and 207 or 73 per cent. passed, as against 87 per cent. last year. During the year a Co-operative Credit Society was started in Insein District, so that at the end of the year there were 26 societies with a membership of 7,407. The total share capital increased from Rs. 3,15,645 in 1928 to Rs. 4,24,090 in the year under review.

35. The housing question is as acute as ever. As much as Rs. 1·58 lakhs was spent on hiring houses. Construction does not keep pace with the demand. During the year 1929-30 out of 6 lakhs allotted, Rs. 4·85 lakhs have been expended, but practically all on works which should have been completed in the previous year or earlier and only '69 lakh on new works entered in the budget for the year. The undermentioned major works were completed during the year:—(1) a Police lock-up at Zigôn, Tharrawaddy (Rs. 25,300), (2) Quarters for the Police Headquarters Assistant at Henzada (Rs. 19,509), (3) A defensible Police Station at Tabayin, Shwebo (Rs. 16,600), (4) A defensible Police Station at Tazè, Shwebo (Rs. 18,050), (5) Quarters for the Police Headquarters Assistant at Thayetmyo (Rs. 10,551).

36. The number of true cases of cognizable crime dealt with by Police and Magistrates during the year was 53,579, a reduction of 1,288 on last year's figure of 54,867, or of 1,416, if cases under Class VI, the number of which largely depends on the activities of the Police, be deducted. The decrease under Class I is mainly under offences relating to currency notes. Under Class II (serious offences against the person) the main decreases were under murder and kidnapping. There were decreases of 632 cases of house-breaking, 79 cases of dacoity, 78 of robbery and 57 of serious mischief under Class III (serious offences against property). Under Class IV (minor offences against the person) there were 20 fewer cases of wrongful restraint and confinement. Under Class V (Minor offences against property) there were decreases of 359 cases of ordinary theft and

increases of 84 cases under cattle theft and 191 cases of criminal trespass. Under Class VI there was an increase of 665 under public nuisances and a decrease of 419 under special and local laws. The total number of true cases of important crime was 1,447 as compared with 1,690 in 1928 and 1,563 in 1927. The only Districts in which crime increased, were Mandalay, Myingyan, Thayetmyo and Pakokku. Drink is reported to have been the direct or indirect cause of 1,329 cases under Classes I to V, as against 1,361 in 1927, and 1,435 in 1928. There was a decrease in the number of important crimes in which firearms were used, from 330 to 277.

37. The percentage of convictions in true cases of important crime rose from 32 to 36 : variations under individual heads of crime are as follows :—

Working of the Police,
Murder 26 as against 27 in 1928. Robbery 52 against 37 in 1928.
Dacoity 48 as against 40 in 1928. Cattle theft 42 as against 45 in 1928.
Ordinary theft 56 as against 54 in 1928.

The number of true cases under Classes I to VI investigated by the Police was 47,870, as compared with 48,501 in 1928. The percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 64 compared with 63 in 1928. Of cases sent up for trial, 83 per cent. ended in convictions as compared with 82 per cent. in 1928. In Classes I to V the percentage of cases refused investigation under section 157(1)(b), Criminal Procedure Code, was 8 per cent., the same as in the two years previous. Out of 69,527 cases investigated 3,822 or 5·5 per cent. were declared to be false, as against 4,148 or 5·8 per cent. in 1928. The number of compounded cases under Classes I to V was 1,359 as compared with 1,512 in 1928. Of these 225 were under grievous hurt and 379 under simple hurt, compared with 267 and 453 in 1928. The number of cattle stolen was 6,738 of which 3,752 (or 56 per cent. and 60 per cent. of the value) were recovered as against 6,718 and 3,754 (or 56 and 56 per cent.) in 1928. The total value of property stolen rose from Rs. 30·39 lakhs to Rs. 30·42 lakhs, but the property recovered fell from Rs. 7·02 lakhs to Rs. 6·22 lakhs.

The number of persons arrested by the Police for cognizable offences was 67,646, of whom 63,186 were tried and 39,545 convicted. The number of persons evading arrest at the end of the year was 779. During the year there were 30 escapes from Civil Police custody, 3 from the Military Police and 19 from villagers compared with 36 and 22, respectively in 1928. Forty of the 52 prisoners who escaped, were captured before the end of the year. The majority of Police Officers again bear testimony to the able and cordial assistance rendered by Headmen in the detection and suppression of crime. During the year, 1,251 headmen, 151 ten-house *gaungs* and 2,871 villagers received rewards.

38. The majority of districts report the non-existence of big organized gangs of dacoits. In Hanthawaddy two dangerous criminals, responsible for 4 out of the 6 dacoities in the Kayan Police Station area, were arrested with the result that dacoities ceased. In Tharrawaddy two important gangs were brought to book by the Subdivisional Police Officer, Zigôn. In Prome a gang of 12 dacoits from Thayetmyo, Prome, Yamèthin and Toungoo was rounded up by the Thayetmyo Police.

Excellent work was done by the Police of Maubin. In Pyapôn the Tha Gyan gang, which was responsible for several dacoities and robberies, was rounded up by the District Superintendent who received the King's Police Medal for bravery. Two of the dacoits were shot dead, but not before they had taken the lives of two gallant Police Officers. Co-operation between the Police of the Meiktila and Yamèthin Districts led to the capture of two gangs, one of them led by a notorious absconder from Meiktila. There were numerous instances of successful resistance by villagers against dacoits, among which may be specially mentioned the Apyauk dacoity in Hantawaddy, the Kalachaung dacoity in Tharrawaddy, the Tawlanan dacoity in Maubin, and the Nagabo dacoity in Myingyan. There was one case of arson with intent to defraud three Insurance Companies of nearly two *lakhs* of rupees. A case under the Gambling Act, in which promoters of a buffalo-fight for a stake of Rs. 10,000 were convicted, was another cause célèbre.

39. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act increased from 6,080 in 1928 to 6,473 in the year under report. Of these cases, the Excise Department was responsible for 4,275, the Police 1,319 and Headmen and others 879 as compared with 3,975, 1,372 and 733, respectively, in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with rose from 88 to 89. Under the Opium Act, 2,354 cases were dealt with, compared with 2,446 cases in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with was 91, the same as last year. There were 282 prosecutions under section 3 of the Opium Amendment Act as compared with 216 in 1928 and 230 persons or 82 per cent. were placed on security, as compared with 80 per cent. last year. The number of cases dealt with under the Gambling Act was 2,199 compared with 2,573 in 1928. The percentage of cases and persons dealt with to convicted was 75 and 58 respectively as against 75 and 57 in the previous year. Bad economic conditions resulting in a shortage of money for gambling is said to be one reason for the drop in the number of cases: apathy of the Police in some districts is another. It is remarked that there has been a most unsatisfactory drop from 100 to 85 persons dealt with as habituals under section 17 of the Act: in 1927 the number dealt with was 163.

Prosecutions under the Arms Act again increased, from 1,046 last year to 1,163 during the year under report. The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 95 as compared with 93 last year.

40. The number of true non-cognizable cases increased by 825, from 43,471 to 44,296. The increase is again largely accounted for by the rise in the number of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act. Out of 7,770 cases sent up for trial under this Act, 6,656 or 87 per cent. were convicted. There were decreases under most of the main sections of Classes I—VI of the Indian Penal Code, but cases under rioting, unlawful assembly and affray increased by 74.

41. The number of persons prosecuted under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code decreased from 3,059 to 2,329. Of these 1,839 or 79 per cent. were placed on security or restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, or imprisoned for failure to give security,

Preventive Law, Surveillance and Identification.

compared with 78 per cent. in 1928. The number sent up under section 7 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act was 497, of whom 485 were restricted as compared with 338 and 315 in 1928. One Criminal Tribe was notified during the year—the Ta-on Onbawk Tagundaing Gang.

There are now 23 criminal tribes in the province with a total of 775 members. Of these 52 were in the Kyauksadaung Reformatory Settlement at the end of the year. No more criminals are being sent to the Settlement at present pending a decision as to whether the Settlement is to be abolished or a new Settlement started elsewhere. The present site is said to be unhealthy and barren, and the Settlement has been a failure both financially and as a reformatory. As a penal settlement, its deterrent effect is said to be excellent. At the end of the year there were 16,500 Surveillance Criminals as compared with 16,620 at the close of 1928. To the 1,548 proclaimed absconders at the end of 1928, there were added 337 during the year under review. Of this total of 1,885 absconders, 218 were arrested and 27 cancelled from the Police Crime Gazette. The Police Administration report remarks that there is plenty of room for improvement.

The sanctioned strength of the Insein, Yenangyaung and Chauk Finger Print Bureaux remained the same. At the end of the year there were 166,325 slips on record at Insein as compared with 160,024 the year before. The percentage of rejections of slips received for record decreased from 1.5 to 1 as in 1927. A total of 8,885 slips of unidentified suspects were received, of these 8,686 were accepted, 2,572 being returned with previous convictions traced and 6,114 returned untraced. The percentage of rejection of search slips shows a great improvement during the past three years, percentages being 5 in 1927, 4 in 1928 and 2 in 1929. Evidence by finger print experts was given in 484 cases as against 436 in 1928. The total number of old offenders identified and reconvicted during the year was 6,259 as compared with 5,689. The work of the three Bureaux was highly satisfactory. At the end of the year there were 2,008 cards on record at the Crime Classification Bureau.

42. No punitive police were employed during the year. The 8 Punitive Police. posts which remained in Tharrawaddy District at the end of 1928 were abolished in January 1929.

43. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police remained the same as in the year previous *i.e.* 72 officers and 403 men. At the end of the year there was an excess of one officer and a shortage of 13 men. There was no difficulty in obtaining recruits. There was one case of desertion, and 12 of dismissal or removal as compared with 16 in 1928. The conduct of the men, generally speaking, improved: a better class of recruit is being enlisted. Housing accommodation is still bad, due to financial stringency. The total length of railway line administered increased from 1,919 to 2,010 miles. The cost of the Railway Police rose from Rs. 4.07 lakhs to Rs. 4.26 lakhs. There was a decrease of 702 true cases of cognizable crime, or 5,841 as against 6,543 in 1928. There were decreases of 29 and 62 cases under Classes III and V, respectively. Class IV (minor offences against the person) alone shows an increase.

The percentage of conviction fell slightly from 81'91 to 81'57. The number of thefts from running goods-trains was 108, exactly the same as in the year previous. The number of thefts from standing wagons and running passenger trains decreased from 103 and 135 to 57 and 128, respectively. The number of true cases of important crime was 13, as compared with 26 in 1928. Of these 13 cases 5 were murders, 3 were robberies and 5 offences under section 126 of the Railway Act. The murder of Captain Rowett of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, who was sleeping alone in a first class carriage between Meiktila and Myingyan calls for special mention. The work of the Surveillance staff showed some improvement. It is unsatisfactory to note that the Railway Police did not arrest a single absconder during the year.

44. The sanctioned strength of the Burma Military Police remained unaltered at 10,050. The actual strength at the end of the year was 10,059 as against 9,958 at the end of the year previous. A total of 626 Indian recruits were enlisted during the year. Of these 174 were Sikhs, 113 Punjabi Mussalmans and 339 other classes. A Gurkha recruiting party was despatched to Nepal and succeeded in enlisting 225 Gurkhas. In Burma 480 recruits were enlisted. These included 64 Punjabi Mussalmans, 49 Sikhs, 56 Gurkhas, 79 Karens, 48 Kachins, 20 Chins, 34 Burmans and 124 other classes. An escort of one Indian Officer and 24 other ranks was despatched in March 1929 from Loimwe to assist the Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung, to deal with a certain truculent chieftain named Muhso Khunli in the Monghsat area. This Khunli had collected a number of firearms and built a strong fortification round his village, defended by some 300 men. After an unsuccessful first attack, upon the arrival of reinforcements, the Military Police under Captain C. L. Dunn captured the fort. In the first attack our casualties were two dead and five wounded. There were expeditions also into the Chin Hills and from Loimwe. The usual Kokang column left in December 1929 and the Hukawng Valley Party in the same month. The total cost of the Military Police was Rs. 65'48 lakhs as against Rs. 66'10 lakhs, the year previous. Ninety-six men died and 433 were invalided as compared with 74 and 337 in 1928. The numbers sent on sick leave and admitted to hospital were, respectively, 254 and 8,211 as against 235 and 8,487 in the year previous. Malaria and influenza were the two chief ailments. The total number of casualties rose from 855 to 893. This is chiefly due to the fact that the number of men pensioned or taking gratuity increased from 345 to 451. During the year, the Daletme Outpost was abolished, half the men being added to the Paletwa Garrison and half to the Rangoon Battalion. The strength of the outposts at Fort Harrison, Fort Morton, Hpimaw, Htawgaw and Laukhaung were reduced. Owing to the recurrence of dacoities on the roads towards the Chinese Frontier, temporary posts had to be established in the Fort Harrison and Fort Morton areas with satisfactory results. The third Triangle Expedition, in two columns each 100 strong left in December 1928, and returned in April 1929. No opposition was encountered : numerous slaves were released. There was a fourth expedition into Naga territory. The objects of the expedition were the prevention of human sacrifice, the punishment of those who had carried out this practice after Government warning, enquiry into the existence of slaves, prevention of feuds and establishment of friendly relations with the people. Demonstrations

of rifle and Lewis Gun fire were held and the objects of the expedition were successfully carried out. The visit to Hwekum, a Ponyo Naga Village, the scene of punitive operations in 1926, and to Ponnyo Naukkan passed off without any opposition. An expedition also visited the Hukawng Valley.

The number of deaths and resignations increased by 22 and 44, respectively. There was a decrease in the number of desertions, 73 against 98 in the year previous. The chief offenders in desertions are Karens, Gurkhas and Burmans, who account for 51 out of the 73, but it is gratifying to note that the number of such desertions has decreased considerably, due to better discipline and supervision. The general tone and efficiency of the Force has been satisfactorily maintained. The annual musketry course was fired by 7,566 trained men and 873 recruits. Two titles, 14 certificates of Honour, and 25 cash rewards were bestowed during the year on members of the Force.

45. The sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Town Police at the end of the year was 6 Imperial and 3 Provincial Gazetted Officers, 146 Non-Gazetted Officers and 1,370 men. The Non-Gazetted Officers include 12 European Sergeants paid by the Port Commissioners. The temporary appointment of an Assistant Superintendent to superintend the Motor Vehicles Department was made permanent, and a temporary staff of 10 Constables, to deal with nuisance cases was entertained at the expense of the Corporation. There was a shortage of two men at the end of the year. Compared with Calcutta and Bombay, Rangoon is under-policed. The total cost of the Force was Rs. 13'67 *lakhs* as against Rs. 12'97 *lakhs* in the previous year. The 1929 figures is the gross amount and does not include establishment charges recoverable from the Port Trust.

The general conduct of the force was very satisfactory. One officer and 10 men were dismissed or removed as compared with 2 and 12, so dealt with in 1928. Other Departmental major punishments were awarded to 2 officers and 30 men, as compared with 5 and 29 of the year before. Rewards were granted to 238 officers and 720 men as against 313 and 600 men in 1928. There were 21 resignations as in the previous year. There were 6 desertions. One officer and 20 men (including 2 constables murdered on duty) died during the year as compared with one officer and 10 men in 1928. The number treated in hospital rose from 220 to 249. There has been no difficulty in obtaining a good type of recruit. No new major works were undertaken. The only two events which aroused any particular public interest were the visit of the Simon Commission and the hunger strike and death of U Wizaya. Excluding nuisances and offences against special and local laws under Class VI, the Rangoon Police Force dealt with 2,105 true cases of cognizable crime, a decrease of 41 on the 1928 figure. The average number of such cases for the past five years was 2,207. All important forms of crime show a decrease. Robberies and burglaries decreased from 35 and 296 to 32 and 288, respectively. Cases of Grievous Hurt and Hurt fell from 92 and 134 to 80 and 112, respectively. There was a big decrease of 955 cases under Class VI. Of true cases investigated under Classes I to V, 54 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 59 per cent. in the year previous. The total value of stolen property rose from Rs. 2'68 *lakhs* to Rs. 3'13 *lakhs*,

and recoveries increased to 20·5 per cent., the highest for five years. The Pawnshop Staff brought to light 101 cases which ended in conviction. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act decreased from 1,195 in 1928 to 813 in the year of report. The trade in ganja was much crippled by the campaign organized against it in 1928. The largest seizure of cocaine was made on a Chinese Steamer by the Customs Department when 213,937 grains of that drug together with 14,000 grains of morphia and 1,099 tolas of opium were seized. The number of prosecutions under the Opium Act increased from 265 to 315 and seizure from 178,000 to 222,000 tolas. Under the cognizable sections of the Gambling Act, there were 248 cases involving 690 persons, as compared with 192 cases and 503 persons in the year previous. Action was taken under the Suppression of Brothels Act against 418 persons compared with 462 persons in 1928. Prosecutions for bad livelihood were made against 234 persons and 209 or 89 per cent. were ordered to furnish security. Under the Foreigners Act 129 undesirable Chinamen were deported, and under the Expulsion of Offenders Act 78 criminals were expelled as compared with 37 last year. The number of cases of non-cognizable crime rose from 27,928 to 29,300. The total number of deaths due to motor accidents was 48, an increase of 16 on last year's figure. The number of new motor vehicles registered during the year was 3,076, compared with 3,310 in 1928. There were 34 convictions under the Arms Act.

46. The year was remarkably quiet. The Wunthanu Associations remained passive : except for a slight political awakening in Tavoy, little interest was taken in politics. Reports on village committees were, generally speaking, satisfactory. One Division says that many of them have a most elementary idea of their duties and another classes them as lethargic. The number of village committees or headmen exercising special criminal and civil powers increased from 3,824 and 4,047 at the end of 1928, to 3,989 and 4,226 in the year of report. The total amount of fines inflicted fell from Rs. 1'29 lakhs to Rs. 1'12 lakhs. As the result of further amalgamations, the total number of headmen further decreased from 13,374 to 13,189. The average commission paid to headmen not subordinate to Circle headmen and drawing full commission increased from Rs. 223 to Rs. 230. The number of headmen rewarded increased from 2,886 to 3,235, and those punished from 444 to 471. Revenue work was well done. Relations between the headmen and police remained cordial : much assistance was given. Twenty seven village-tracts were fined as against 40 in 1928, and the amount of the fines decreased from Rs. 21,062 to Rs. 8,922. Of this amount, over Rs. 3,600 came from the Shwebo District alone, where six villages were fined for suppression of evidence in murder cases and failure to take measures to prevent the escape of criminals engaged in illegal conversion of timber. On the whole, headmen are said to be apathetic in matters affecting vital statistics, sanitation and excise.

47. The return showing the result of measures adopted with a view to the extermination of destructive wild animals and venomous snakes has been discontinued, but the total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of the former was Rs. 40,703. No rewards are paid for the destruction of snakes.

Criminal Justice.

48. Six criminal sessions of the High Court were held in 1929 : the total number of cases was 28, all of which were decided, the average duration being 43 days as against 58 in 1928. The number of persons under trial was 58 of whom 32 or 55 per cent. were convicted, as against 46 per cent last year. There were 10 murder cases, involving 17 persons of whom 5 were convicted and sentenced to death and 12 acquitted. There were 13 cases, involving 31 persons, of robbery and dacoity, of whom 21 were convicted. The number of appeals, which came before the Court, was 1924 as against 2,049 in 1928. The number of appeals against convictions was 1,898 as against 2,032 in 1928. The appeals of 805 persons were rejected, the sentences of 599 were confirmed and in the case of 484 persons the sentences were either altered or reversed. The percentage of confirmation at Rangoon fell from 75 to 73, but in Mandalay it rose from 61 to 78, the same as in 1927. There were 26 appeals against acquittals for disposal. The appeals were successful in the case of 19 persons and unsuccessful in the case of 10, while in the case of 6 the appeals were still pending at the close of the year. There were 3,028 revision cases for disposal as against 3,062 in 1928 and 2,922 were disposed of as against 2,856. Of the 4,266 persons involved, the applications of 3,022 were either rejected or their sentences confirmed or enhanced. The cases of 136 persons were pending at the close of the year. Both at Rangoon and Mandalay there was an increase in the number of cases called for by the Court.

49. The number of cases committed to Sessions during the year was 859 involving 1,637 persons as compared with 923 cases involving 1,672 persons in 1928. The largest numbers of cases were committed in the Sessions Divisions of Tharrawaddy (80), Toungoo (54), Myingyan (54), Pegu (53), Arakan (51), Prome (46), Shwebo (44), Magwe (43) and Sagaing (42) the same as those mentioned for heavy files in last year's Report, except that Sagaing has taken the place of Henzada. Sixty trials were pending from 1928, so that there were altogether 919 for disposal during the year. Of these, 858 were decided. The average duration of cases increased from 42 to 43 days. The number of persons under trial was 1,814, as compared with 1,790 in 1928. Of these, 794 were convicted, 176 persons, on whom sentences of death were passed, had their sentences referred to the High Court for confirmation, 705 persons were acquitted, 5 died while under trial, and 134 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction rose again slightly, from 56 in 1928 to 58, as in 1927. The appeals of 10,627 persons were before the Courts for disposal and of these 10,352 were decided, leaving 275 pending at the close of the year, compared with 198 in 1928. The average duration of appeals was 12 days, the same as in 1927 and 1928. The percentage of confirmation rose from 71 in 1928 to 72 as in 1927. The number of persons concerned in revision proceedings was 13,160 as against 12,131 in 1928. Out of 12,798 proceedings disposed of, the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 12,539 cases and 167 were submitted to the High Court for renewal or modification. The average duration of revisions was still further reduced from 8 to 7 days, but the

Criminal Justice's Report remarks : " figures of the duration of revisions may, of course, be misleading. In respect of no other class of cases are the possibilities of mere window-dressing so marked."

50. The number of first class magistrates increased from 306 to 346, with a corresponding decrease in the number of second and third class magistrates. The number of stipendiary magistrates not exercising appellate powers was 618, an increase of one on last year's figures. At the end of 1929 there were outside Rangoon, only two Additional District Magistrates, in Akyab and Pegu. The Collector of Rangoon was Additional District Magistrate for the Rangoon Town District. Only 616 cases involving 985 persons were decided in District Magistrates' Courts during the year, as against 648 cases and 1,175 persons in 1928. Of the cases tried, 131 were disposed of under special powers, 332 under ordinary powers and 153 under summary powers. The number of appeals decided decreased from 3,603 to 3,122. The percentage of confirmation rose from 50 in 1928 to 55 in the year of report. The number of revision cases was 16,832, an increase of 2,125 on last year's figures. There was interference in the cases of 810 persons. Excluding District and Additional District Magistrates, there were 131 Special Power Magistrates at the end of the year, an increase of 6 on last year's figure. The number of cases tried by them, in which they exercised their special powers, increased from 3,812 to 3,978. The number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates increased from 143 to 145. As in the previous year, there were only four Honorary Magistrates who sat singly. Benches of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 35,011 cases as against 36,331 in 1928 the average duration being 5 days as against 4 days, in 1928. The four Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 65 cases, as against 109 in 1928, the duration falling from 27 to 15 days. Honorary Magistrates again disposed of more than a quarter of the total number of cases decided in the Province, and of the cases tried by them more than a third were tried by Benches in Rangoon.

51. The number of offences reported to the Criminal Courts increased from 137,290 to 139,752, the highest total on record. The number of cases brought to trial was 135,114, a decrease of 88 on last year's figure. Under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code 4,747 complaints were dismissed, 17,538 were declared false or mistaken, whilst 116,849 were returned as true. The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice remarks " these figures are a sorry commentary on the lightheartedness with which criminal complaints are made in the Province, and the attention of all Magistrates must be again drawn to . . . paragraph 388 of the Burma Courts Manual and to . . . section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code." The number of cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 54,546 to 53,409, but the number under Special and Local Laws increased from 80,656 to 81,705. Mention of the various classes of crime has been made in paragraph 36 of this Chapter.

52. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was 65, the same as in the three previous years. Rangoon, with 86 per cent., again showed the best results though one per cent. lower than in the year previous. After Rangoon, the best percentage was that of Tavoy, followed by Mandalay, Bhamo,

me, Tharrawaddy, Salween, Myitkyina, Upper Chindwin, Insein and seim. In District Magistrates' Courts, the duration fell from 33 to 32 days, and the Courts of other stipendiary Magistrates showed a net decrease of one day, from 20 to 19. The number of cases pending before Magistrates at the end of the year was 7,216, an increase of 1,000 but the number of persons pending on trial decreased by 341, from 82 to 10,741. The number of witnesses examined by all Magistrates increased considerably from 499,482 to 488,039.

53. During the year, cases involving 174 death sentences were submitted to the High Court, but the death sentence was confirmed only in respect of 89 persons. Including sentences passed at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, there were, in effect, only 94 death sentences during the year: only 76 persons were actually executed, as against 84 in 1928. The number sentenced to transportation increased from 195 to 218, but the number sentenced to imprisonment decreased from 22,246 to 21,897. The number of sentences of whipping increased from 2,598 to 3,325, and of whipping in addition to imprisonment from 438 to 746. This shows that some use has been made of the extended provisions for the punishment of whipping but that there is still more scope for the infliction of form of punishment is illustrated by the fact that the total number of cases in which whipping might have been passed during the year was 63. Illegal sentences of whipping fell from 32 to 18. The total amount of fines imposed fell from Rs. 16'30 lakhs to Rs. 15'79 lakhs, the amount realized from Rs. 13'28 lakhs to Rs. 12'27 lakhs and the amount paid out as compensation from Rs. '94 lakhs to Rs. '91 lakhs. The number of persons released on probation decreased from 3,399 to 3,000. The number of juvenile offenders dealt with under the Reformatory Schools Act, fell from 458 to 308, and 18 were detained in the reformatory as compared with 29 in 1928. It is again necessary to remark that Magistrates empowered under the Reformatory Schools Act are not making adequate use of their powers.

Prisons.

54. Inclusive of hospitals and observation cells, at the close of the year, there was accommodation for 22,632 prisoners of all classes, additional accommodation having been provided, during the year, for 1,302, viz., 1,156 at the Kpalin Camp Jails, 50 at the Alon Camp Jail and 96 at Pakokku where a subsidiary Jail was opened on the 8th February 1929.

55. The number of prisoners of all classes at the commencement of the year (21,272) the number admitted (55,044), and the number discharged (56,595), exceeded the figures of the previous year. The daily average population was 19,956 or 688 less than in 1928. At the beginning of the year, there were 19,821 convicts and 22,864 were imprisoned during the year, making a total of 42,685 or 1,022 more than in the previous year. During the year, 1,953 convicts were released on appeal, 8,432 on expiry of sentence and 9,230 under Remission Rules; 3,045 convicts were released by order of Government, 54 of this number on account of sickness, 1,188 on the

recommendation of the Central Revisory Board, 368 for Ticket-of-leave employment under the Public Works Department, 64 for repatriation to China, 35 for transfer to the Salvation Army Juvenile-Adult Criminal Institution, 7 under the "14 years Rule" 1,318 under the Jail delivery scheme in order to relieve overcrowding, and 11 on other grounds. During the year 825 were sent to Port Blair as volunteers, 27 were transferred to Mental Hospitals, 6 escaped convicts were still at large, 76 were executed and 527 died, leaving a balance of 18,297 to serve out their sentences. The daily average convict population was 18,511 or 636 less than in the previous year. Of the total number of convicts admitted 84·27 per cent. were Buddhists, 4·56 per cent. Mohamedans, 4·43 per cent. Hindus, 0·45 per cent. Christians, and 6·29 per cent. belonged to other denominations. The number of convicts under 16 years of age, and between 16 to 21 showed a decrease of 53 and 776, respectively. The other three age categories returned an increase which was most marked among those aged 22 to 30 and 31 to 40. The percentage of illiterate prisoners was 28·15 as against 21·68 in 1928. With the fall in the number of admissions there was a decrease under all heads of classification of convicts according to their previous occupations with the exception of agriculturists, traders and mechanics. Of the 22,864 convicts, 12·37 per cent. were sentenced to a term not exceeding one month, 11·95 per cent. to a term exceeding one month and not exceeding three months, 24·71 per cent. to a term exceeding three and not exceeding six months, 19·42 per cent. to a term exceeding six months and not exceeding one year, 14·91 per cent. to a term exceeding one year and not exceeding two years, 10·49 per cent. to a term exceeding two years and not exceeding five years, 4·40 per cent. to a term exceeding five and not exceeding ten years and 0·26 per cent. to a term exceeding ten years. Of the remainder 0·70 per cent. were sentenced to a transportation for life, 0·13 per cent. to transportation for a term and 0·66 per cent. were sentenced to death. Of those convicted during the year, 1,174 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 20,396 to rigorous imprisonment, 287 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 1,007 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, the figures for the previous year being 1,384, 20,933, 373 and 456 respectively. Habitual offenders numbered 7,130 or 31·18 per cent. of the direct admissions, as compared with 29·78 per cent. last year.

56. The number of prison offences dealt with by Criminal Courts fell from 113 in 1928 to 54 in 1929. There was also an appreciable decrease in the number of offences relating to possession of prohibited articles, assaults, mutiny and escapes and all other breaches of jail rules; but offences relating to work rose from 3,488 to 7,250, the increase being mainly accounted for by the Alon Camp Jail where prisoners are exclusively employed on stone-breaking. Of the 54 offences dealt with by Criminal Courts, 24 related to serious assaults, 22 to escapes, and 8 to attempted outbreak. Eleven out of the 24 assaults tried by Courts were committed on fellow convicts, 10 on members of the paid staff including 4 on warders, and 3 on convict Officers. Three of the assaults proved fatal. At Rangoon a prisoner stabbed another twice on the neck. The motive for the crime was obscure. The assailant was sentenced to death. At Bassein a convict using a coir-pounding mallet, struck a fellow prisoner on the head because the latter had abused him and removed a portion of his cleaned

coir. The culprit was awarded 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. With a teak scantling 2"×1"×36," a convict overseer hit a convict night watchman three or four blows on the head. There was an old-standing grudge between the two men. The Sessions Court acquitted the accused on the ground that he did not exceed the right of self-defence. While the Superintendent of the Alon Camp Jail was investigating prison offences, 8 convicts whose cases were about to be enquired into, suddenly armed themselves with sticks, hammers, one or two bottles, etc., that were left between the gates and in the office and assaulted the warder in charge of the gate, rendering him unconscious by a blow on the head. The ringleader seized the keys which were attached to the warder's belt and endeavoured to open the gate while the remaining rioters made a combined attack on the staff. The alarm was raised and the Military Police promptly arrived on the scene. The rioters having refused to surrender, the ringleader was shot dead. Injuries were inflicted on both sides. Altogether 9 warders and the Deputy Jailor received wound, which, however, were not of a serious nature. In addition to the deceased ringleader, 8 prisoners received injuries, 2 of them having their skulls fractured. First aid was rendered locally and the serious cases removed to the Civil Hospital, Monywa, for treatment. Of the two with fractured skulls, one succumbed and the other recovered. On being sent up for trial the rioters were convicted under section 353 and 224 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. There were 28 escapes from extramural gangs and none from inside jails. Of the absconders, 22 were recaptured before the close of the year. Central Jails contributed 4, District Jails 20, and Camp Jails 4 of the escapes. Of the 28 prisoners who escaped, 21 had sentences of under one year to serve and the remainder all above one year but under seven years. The number of disciplinary floggings decreased from 83 in 1928 to 70 in 1929. Habituals numbered 6,524 or 35·25 per cent. of the daily average convict population as against 40·84 per cent. in 1928. They were the recipients of 8,174 or 52·76 per cent. of the total number of punishments. They also accounted for 32 out of the 54 offences dealt with by Criminal Courts, and 26 out of 70 disciplinary whippings awarded. But for the large increase of 3,762 under the head "Offences relating to work" there has been a general improvement in the behaviour of the convict population, when compared with last year.

57. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 24·95 *lakhs* or

Rs. 1·18 *lakhs* more than in the previous year. The
 Financial total cost per head for guarding and maintaining
 prisoners rose from Rs. 115-3-0 in 1928 to Rs. 125-1-0 in 1929. There was an increase of Rs. 1·45 *lakhs* under cost of establishment mainly due to (1) the entertainment of a larger number of temporary warders to guard prisoners employed on extramural works, (2) the entertainment of the staff for the second Camp Jail opened at Mokpalin, (3) the entertainment of the staff for the new Subsidiary Jail at Pakokku and (4) the entertainment of Assistant Surgeons for the Insein Central Jail and the Mokpalin Camp Jail. The expenditure under Dietary Charges showed a decrease of Rs. '91 *lakh* this being due to the favourable rates at which paddy was purchased. Clothing and bedding of prisoners cost Rs. 1·23 *lakhs* against Rs. 1·14 *lakhs* in 1928. The increase is accounted for by the larger number of convicts employed at Quarry Camp Jails where the

nature of the work is particularly hard and the clothing does not last as well as elsewhere. Under Sanitary charges the expenditure rose from Rs. 17,967 in 1928 to Rs. 27,997 in 1929. This is explained by the additional cost of the water-supply at the Insein Central Jail and the Mokpalin Camp Jails. At the former, an axiflow deep well pump was installed to work the new tube well; at the latter two electrical pumps were provided in connection with the water-supply scheme at Mokpalin. Charges for moving prisoners advanced from Rs. 85,047 to Rs. 1,10,779, owing mainly to the transfer to the Andamans of a large number of prisoners who volunteered for employment there.

The profit from Jail Dairies rose from Rs. 1,503 in 1928 to Rs. 2,905 in 1929. These figures, it may be remarked, exclude the value of milk supplied for the use of hospital patients in Jails at which there is a dairy.

After meeting prison requirements valued at Rs. 1,21,511, the surplus garden produce sold to the public realised Rs. 10,369. The estimated value of paddy, dhal, condiments, etc., raised by prison labour was Rs. 48,993 against Rs. 57,170 in 1928. The falling off is accounted by the failure of the paddy crops at Myaungmya, Thayetmyo and Maubin (three riverine jails) on account of floods and damage by insects.

The total cash earnings amounted to Rs. 4 *lakhs* against Rs. 2'50 *lakhs* in 1928, showing an increase of Rs. 1'50 *lakhs*. These results are mainly due to the extensive programme of extramural works undertaken at several Jails and the successful working of the Quarry Camp Jails at Mokpalin and Alon which, from an expenditure of Rs. 11,501, realised Rs. 1,13,896, or a clear profit of over a *lakh* of rupees. The Insein Jail did well by increasing its cash receipts from Rs. 35,646 to Rs. 75,415 and the profit from Rs. 33,616 to Rs. 42,471. The activities of the tailoring department, combined with more work undertaken for the Police Department, are responsible for the improved results. The receipts of the Boot Factory attached to the Insein Jail amounted to Rs. 77,986, but as the expenditure was Rs. 77,428 it was not of material assistance in swelling the receipts of the manufacture department of that Jail. The net cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 21,27,545 to Rs. 20,93,202, but the average net cost, per prisoner, rose from Rs. 103-1-0 in 1928 to Rs. 104-14-0 in 1929.

58. The number of admissions to hospital fell from 11,977 to 11,283,

but the daily average number sick rose from 368 to 384 and the number of deaths from 514 to 546, the

Vital. highest on record. The mortality from all causes was 27'36 *per mille* compared with 24'90 *per mille* in 1928. There was an all-round increase in the death rate *per mille*, viz., in Central Jails from 29'57 to 32'13, in District Jails from 16'53 to 23'81, in Camp Jails from 2'82 to 7'78 and in Subsidiary Jails from 10'99 to 13'25. Insein accounted for 85 deaths, the highest figure for Central Jails and Myingyan the lowest number of deaths, viz., 17. There were 3 deaths from cholera and 2 from plague. Accidental deaths numbered 4 against 8 in the previous year. Of 54 releases on medical grounds, 8 were returned as deaths, the prisoners being in a moribund condition at the time of liberation and made over to relatives, who had expressed their willingness to look after them. There was one case of suicide against *nil* in 1928. At three District Jails, viz., Thaton, Mergui and Shwegyin and in the Subsidiary Jail at Taungdwingyi

there were no deaths. Of the 546 prisoners who died, 256 were admitted to Jail in good, 99 in bad and 191 in indifferent health; 7 died within a week of admission in Jail, 8 within two weeks, 5 within three weeks, 3 within four weeks, and 523 after more than a month's detention. Deaths to the number of 30 occurred among prisoners who, on admission to Jail, were in such a bad state of health that they had to be sent direct to hospital. Of 66 prisoners removed to Civil Hospitals for surgical or other treatment, 46 were discharged cured and returned to jail to serve out their sentences, towards which the period spent in hospital was, as usual, allowed to count. The other 20 prisoners died while under treatment. Of the convicts admitted, 6'70 per cent. against 8'63 per cent. in 1928 were addicted to the opium habit. Of the prisoners discharged from jail, 63'83 per cent. gained weight, 19'29 per cent. remained stationary and 16'88 per cent. lost weight. In the special tubercular ward at Myingyan, the total number of prisoners treated was 150; of these 65 were cured, 15 were discharged otherwise and 36 died, the deaths being shown against the jails from which the patients were received for treatment.

59. The Juvenile Jail at Meiktila, which has accommodation for 121

Miscellaneous

boys, continued to be run on the same lines as in previous years. The general behaviour of the boys was good, this being borne out by the number of punishments having fallen from 66 in 1928 to 46 in 1929.

The number of convicts released under the remission rules was 9,230 compared with 9,608 in 1928. Only one convict entitled to the privileges of the remission system failed to gain any remission. For being free from punishment for a year, 6,313 prisoners were awarded special remission, and 21,919 earned special remission for other reasons. In the latter figure are included 192 granted special remission on the recommendation of the Central Revisory Board and 706 who were free from punishment for over three years.

The Burma Prisoners' Aid Society possesses a "Shelter" which accommodates locally-released prisoners willing to remain there while they are on the look out for employment. By the courtesy of the Salvation Army Authorities, a Burman official resides on the premises permanently. He gets into touch with prisoners about to be discharged from the Rangoon Central Jail and largely through his instrumentality over a hundred such prisoners were received in the "Shelter" during the year and their wants catered for. Work was found for more than a third of this number and in no case has any serious complaint been made with regard to any such prisoner.

One thousand nine hundred and ninety one religious services were held, of which 1,739 were for Buddhists, 156 for Christians, 89 for Mohamedans and 7 for Hindus. The prisoners are said generally to have appreciated these services.

The Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution continued to work satisfactorily. Of the 35 boys conditionally released for transfer to the Institution, which has accommodation for 30, only one was returned to jail, for having left the compound without permission. At the close of the year there were 28 youths at this Institution. There were no deaths during the year.

The Central Revisory Board, which continued to work on the same lines as in the previous year, dealt with a total of 2,612 prisoners, of

whom 864 were released on the recommendation of the Board, and 192 men granted special remission within the powers of the Inspector-General of Prisons, thus accelerating release. In 60 cases the recommendations of the Board were withdrawn owing to objections raised by District Magistrates, 58 cases were postponed for future consideration, and 1,230 were finally rejected by the Board. At the close of the year 198 cases were under reference to District Magistrates and 10 prisoners were either released or died before their cases were finally decided.

First Aid classes were held in four jails, but for one reason or another were dropped with the result that none appeared for examination. Medical Officers in charge of jails have been asked to make an effort during the year 1930, to arrange for a good number of jailors, warders and prisoners undergoing a proper course of training so that all, or nearly all, appearing for the examination, may be granted the usual certificates.

The experiment of releasing prisoners under the ticket-of-leave scheme was continued. The number in camp on the 1st January 1929 was 306, and 318 were sent to the camp on being conditionally released, making a total of 624. Of these, 260 were released on expiry of sentence, 107 escaped, 24 were remanded to jail for breach of conditions and 8 died, so that the number in camp at the close of the year was 225. The daily average for 1929 was 262. In explanation of the large number of escapes, it is said that most of the absconders were new arrivals who appear to have volunteered for ticket-of-leave employment under the Public Works Department, solely with the object of escaping. A considerable number of them have been recaptured. In court they pleaded that they escaped because they were longing to see their families. The behaviour of the prisoners has been exceptionally good, this being borne out by the entire absence of crime throughout the year.

Civil Justice.

60. Considerable changes during the year under report were made in the constitution of subordinate courts. Posts of
Courts Additional Magistrate at Kyaukse and Moulmein were, respectively, raised and lowered from the

level of the Subordinate Civil Service to the Subordinate Judicial Service and *vice versa*. The Small Cause powers of the Township Courts of Prome, Shwedaung, Thayetmyo, Minhla East and West, Gyobingauk, Zigôn, Pyu, Waw, Sagaing, Shwebo and Wetlet were reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100. The appointment of the Judges of the Subdivisional Courts of Tharrawaddy and Zigôn, Hanthawaddy, Magwe and Taungdwingyi and Mònywa to be Additional Judges respectively of the District Courts of Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, Magwe and the Lower Chindwin, were cancelled. A new post of Township Judge was created at Monyo. One of the posts of Additional Magistrate at Pegu was transferred to Nyaunglebin. The post of Additional Magistrate at Danubyu was abolished. The splitting up of linked Township Courts continued in the Akyab, Thatôn and Tavoy Districts. The Township Court of Ingabu was invested with Small Cause powers in suits up to Rs. 100 in value. At the close of 1929 there were 11 Judges of the High Court, 42 District Judges (including Additional Judges of the District Courts and the Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Rangoon) and 238 other Judges.

61. The total number of suits instituted during the year in all courts of the Province was 69,440 as compared with 68,267 in 1928. The total value increased from Rs. 376'67 *lakhs*. to Rs. 426'67 *lakhs*. Institutions in the High Court increased from 656 to 665 and in the Rangoon Small Cause Court from 11,186 to 11,770. Outside Rangoon the number instituted increased from 733 to 806 in District Courts, from 3,292 to 3,469 in Subdivisional Courts and from 35,248 to 35,990 in Township Courts, but decrease from 17,152 to 16,740 in Small Cause Courts. The total number of suits for disposal before the Courts increased from 76,486 to 76,985 but the number pending at the end of the year shows an all-round decrease from 6,427 to 5,166. Thus the number of pending suits decreased from 388 to 282 in the High Court, from 2,083 to 1,415 in the Rangoon Small Cause Court, from 307 to 278 in District Courts, from 507 to 375 in Small Cause Courts outside Rangoon, from 1,043 to 956 in Subdivisional Courts and from 2,099 to 1,860 in Township Courts. The average duration of contested suits in all Courts of the Province increased by one day, from 80 to 81, that of uncontested suits remained the same, *i.e.*, 33. Except for contested suits in Township Courts and uncontested suits in the High Court, when the durations increased by 5 and 1 day, respectively, and for uncontested suits in Township Courts, and for contested suits in Small Cause Courts outside Rangoon, where the duration in both cases remained the same, there were general decreases.

62. Including appeals pending from the previous year there were 3,839 cases for disposal in District Courts as against 4,177 in 1928. Of these, 3,429 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 410 pending. The percentage of confirmation was again 61. The average duration of contested appeals rose from 66 to 70 days, that of uncontested appeals from 27 to 28 days. The number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of increased from 459 to 578. The order of the Original Courts were upheld in 372 cases, a percentage of 64 as against 62 in 1928.

63. The number of suits before the High Court for disposal during the year decreased from 1,225 in 1928 to 1,068 in 1929 and the number disposed of from 837 to 786. The aggregate value of suits instituted increased from Rs. 76'42 *lakhs* to Rs. 85 *lakhs*. Of the suits disposed of, 226 or 28'7 per cent. were contested, as against 29'39 per cent. last year. The number of first appeals disposed of was 284, leaving 190 pending at the close of the year as against 168 at the end of 1928. The percentages of confirmation were 67 per cent. in Rangoon and 52 in Mandalay, as against 53 and 69 per cent., respectively, in 1928. There were 1,178 second appeals for disposal and, of these, 816 were decided. The duration of first appeals was 197 days in Rangoon and 174 in Mandalay, and of second appeals 149 days in Rangoon and 104 days in Mandalay—all except the last being reductions. The number of applications for execution filed in 1929 was 671 as compared with 597 in 1928, but the amount realized was only Rs. 4'64 *lakhs* as against Rs. 5'06 *lakhs*. The number of applications in insolvency presented during the year was 318, as compared with 262 in 1928. The number of cases disposed of was 291 as against 271, but at the end of the year there was an increase of the pending file by 27

cases, from 178 to 205. The miscellaneous cases instituted included 30 applications for Probate, 95 for Letters of Administration, 56 under the Civil Procedure Code, 44 under the Guardians and Wards Act, 2 under the Registration of Business Names, 2 under the Indian Companies Act, and 46 under other Acts. There were 27 appeals for disposal before the Privy Council as against 33 in 1928. Of these 12 were disposed of, 5 were dismissed for default or for failure to furnish security, leaving 10 appeals on the file at the end of the year of report, as against 19 at the close of 1928.

64. There was an epidemic of burglaries in Bailiffs' offices and exhibit rooms: the most serious case was at
 General. Toungoo, where the culprits were discovered and convicted. There were 2 cases of embezzlement, one at Toungoo, and one at Nattalin. The case at Toungoo was one of defalcation in process-fee stamps to the value of Rs. 2,000. Construction of Court Houses at Pa-an, Moulmein, Daiku, Zigôn, Kungyangôn, Thôngwa, Thabaung, Yegyi, Kyaunggon, Tavoy, Akyab, Maungdaw, Oktwin, Sagu and Yenangyaung were completed during the year. The new buildings at Rangoon still remained uncompleted. Work is now in progress at Sumprabum and Fort Hertz. Funds have not yet been provided for the proposed new Court House at Mandalay. The publication of the figures for total receipts and total charges of all Courts, formerly given in the Civil Administration Report Statement 26 have now been discontinued "because of the misleading nature of these figures." The compilation of more accurate figures is under consideration. At the end of the year there were in actual practice 2,371 Lower Grade Pleaders, 612 Higher Grade Pleaders and 380 Advocates.

Registration.

65. The Excise Commissioner continued to hold charge of the office
 General. of the Inspector-General of Registration. A new Sub-Registration Office was opened at Wetlet in Shwebo District. Copying fees under the first paragraph of Item 1 of the Table of Fees under the Registration Act have been enhanced.

66. The total number of compulsory registrations affecting immove-
 Deeds Registered. able property increased by '49 per cent. from 1,15,840 to 1,16,407, but the aggregate value decreased by '62 per cent. from Rs. 21'06 crores to Rs. 20'94 crores. Decrease in both the number of registrations and value was confined to Lower Burma: in Upper Burma there was an increase. Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 or over increased both in number and value from 45,715 and Rs. 10'03 crores to 48,853 and Rs. 10'59 crores, respectively. Instruments of mortgage decreased both in number and value from 63,444 and Rs. 9'39 crores to 60,465 and Rs. 8'42 crores. Instruments of gift of immoveable property rose from 1,727 to 1,852 and their value from Rs. 41'82 lakhs to Rs. 52'84 lakhs. Increases in sales are said to be due to conversion of mortgages, consequent on a succession of unfavourable agricultural years and general trade depression. On the other hand, the same factors of poor trade and bad paddy market are

said to be causing Chettyars to restrict their loans, with a consequent decrease in the number and value of registered mortgages. The number of optional registrations affecting immoveable property fell from 1,085 to 810 and their value from Rs. 6'46 *lakhs* to Rs. 5'17 *lakhs*. There were four prosecutions as against none in 1928.

67. The total income rose by Rs. 6,004 to Rs. 6,50,625. The total expenditure incurred on account of registration work increased by Rs. 2,443, from Rs. 1,82,279 to Rs. 1,84,722, and bears a ratio of 28'39 per cent. to the total income from registration, as compared with 28'28 per cent. in 1928. The total nett income rose by Rs. 2,746 from Rs. 4,62,308 to Rs. 4,65,054.

Joint Stock Companies.

68. Nineteen new Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares, were incorporated during the year, with a total authorised capital of Rs. 58'10 *lakhs* as compared with seventeen companies registered during the previous year with a total capital of Rs. 491 *lakhs*. The low capital figure is due to the fact that, whereas in the previous year the share capital of several of the companies ranged from 50—200 *lakhs*, the highest figure recorded this year was 10 *lakhs* only. Of the nineteen new companies, twelve were connected with trade and manufacturing, four with motor and steamship transport, two with insurance and one with oil milling. Ten companies with an aggregate authorized capital of Rs. 94'50 *lakhs* were wound up. One association not for profit was registered during the year, bringing the total number up to twenty-two. Twenty-one companies increased their capital, the aggregate increase of paid-up capital being approximately Rs. 34 *lakhs*. Six companies reduced their capital, the total decrease of paid-up capital being Rs. 46 *lakhs*. Seven companies were added to the list of companies established outside British India, bringing up the total number of companies registered under this head to 197. There were no prosecutions under the Indian Companies Act during the year.

Local Boards Administration.

69. The year 1929-30 was the seventh complete year since the District Councils were established and the first year of their third term of office, the general election to Circle Boards having taken place during the previous year. The territories of the 28 District Councils comprised a total area of 77,034 square miles with a population of 8,747,061. The total membership of the Council was 631 composed of 563 elected members, 17 members nominated by Commissioners of Divisions and 51 Government officers co-opted for purposes of professional advice. The percentage of attendance at the District Council meetings increased from 70'08 to 76'39. There were 275 Circle Boards with a membership of 2,983, the number of village groups electing members to Circle Boards being 2,722. The first business transacted by the Circle Boards after the general elections was to return members to District Councils. Circle Boards had no independent functions or funds assigned to them by District Councils and they continued to act only

as agents of District Councils in an advisory and supervisory capacity in respect of public works, markets, cattle pounds, ferries, slaughter houses, etc., within their respective jurisdictions.

The territories of the District Councils comprised 10,532 village-tracts. There were 9,374 Village Committees constituted under the Burma Village Act, 1907. No link was established between Circle Boards and Village Committees in respect of such rural services as public health, village communications, etc. Under the Permanent Settlement of ordinary recurring contributions from Provincial Funds to Rural Local Funds, which took effect from the year 1927-28, only four District Councils were able to meet their financial obligations from their own revenues without the aid of grants from Government. The remaining Councils received financial assistance from Government on the previously determined basis of the excess of their normal and necessary payments over their normal local receipts. It was therefore necessary for them to seek ways and means to develop their assigned resources in order to provide for an expansion of expenditure on the more important local services. The District Councils again showed their eagerness to promote vernacular education and they spent a substantially larger amount on this service than in the previous year. Increased expenditure was again incurred on public works. There was an increase from 7 to 9 in the number of Councils employing a District Engineer. The remaining Councils continued to utilize the services of the Public Works Department for the execution of all important public works. The number of Joint School Boards administering Vernacular Education jointly in municipal and rural areas again decreased from 2 to 1 while the District School Boards correspondingly increased in number from 26 to 27. Two hundred and ninety-three new schools were opened in backward and poor localities with the aid of special contributions from Provincial revenues. This brought up the total number of new schools opened during the quinquennium ended with the year 1929-30 to 748. The Civil Surgeon of each District continued to be the District Health Officer *ex-officio*, and some Councils have framed byelaws delegating to him certain executive powers in public health matters. Since the close of the year whole-time District Health Officers paid for by Government were appointed in three Districts. Certain Councils incurred capital expenditure on the much needed improvement of water-supply in villages, with the aid of generous contributions from the Provincial Public Health Board. The Vaccination Act, 1880, and the Vaccination Law Amendment Act, 1909, were extended to one more district (Lower Chindwin). Hospital Committees constituted under the Burma Rural Self-Government Act took a keen interest in the working of hospitals in rural areas which were 57 in number, and the attendance of patients at these hospitals continued to rise. The District Councils provided an increased number of midwives for the benefit of the inhabitants of rural towns. Subsidized medical practitioners took up practice at 19 towns or villages where there were no hospitals or dispensaries.

Municipal Administration.

70. The ordinary receipts for the year ending 31st March 1930 amounted to Rs. 1,01,23,753 and the ordinary Corporation of Rangoon. expenditure to Rs. 1,00,59,880. There was thus a margin of Rs. 63,873 as against Rs. 3'62 lakhs odd in 1928-29. The

incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 21-6-1 to Rs. 22-1-0 per head. Capital expenditure totalled Rs. 6'63 *lakhs*, of which Rs. 1'41 *lakhs* was spent on stone-sett paving Monkey Point Road, Rs. 1'32 *lakhs* on installing a third engine and pump at Yegu Pumping Station, Rs. 1'32 *lakhs* also on an additional engine at the Compressor Station, Rs. 69,000 on the erection of a new fire station in Kemmendine and Rs. 36,000 on the reconstruction of Merchant Street between Thompson and Lansdowne Streets. The total length of roadway in charge of the Corporation at the end of the year was 134'5 miles. The total amount spent on road-remetalling was Rs. 1'62 *lakhs*, as against Rs. 1'67 *lakhs* in 1928-29. There was an increase of 254 new electric street-lamps; only a small number of oil-lamps are now in existence.

The Corporation has accepted the proposal to incorporate features of Burmese architecture in the second portion of the new Municipal Offices. The construction of a dispensary in Kemmendine for women and children was begun. Work on the construction of a new building for humane slaughter was commenced in February 1930. The reclamation of Dufferin gardens was also started. The number of permits granted for the erection of new buildings decreased from 1,368 to 1,207. During the year five new lorries were purchased for the Motor Transport Department, bringing the total number up to 42. As regards the water supply, the Mungaladon Tank and Pugyi Schemes were re-examined, with the result that the latter was definitely abandoned, owing to unfavourable geological conditions. A more detailed examination of the Shwele Lake Scheme was commenced. On account of its proximity to the city, the Mungaladon Tank Scheme offers marked advantages over the others. The Hlawga Lake was efficiently administered and there were no complaints of water-shortage during the year.

The number of births registered during 1929 increased from 7,426 to 8,265—a rate of 21'42 *per mille* on the estimated population of 1929 as against 19'51 *per mille* in 1928. The number of deaths registered decreased from 11,690 to 10,980, giving a ratio of 28'46 *per mille* as against 30'71 *per mille* in 1928. The infantile mortality remained the same as in the previous year, 341 per 1,000 births. The number of deaths from plague decreased from 257 to 94, from cholera from 83 to 61, from small-pox from 378 to 13 only. Diarrhoea and dysentery accounted for 915 deaths as against 866, tuberculosis for 852 as against 796 and respiratory diseases for 2,329 as against 2,642. The total number of cases treated at the Contagious Diseases Hospital fell from 2,242 to 894. The total number of vaccinations performed was 2,47,817 of which 2,26,490 were primary operations. The total number of vaccinations in 1928-29 was 225,910. The percentage of successful cases was 97'69 in primary operations and 35'42 in secondary, as compared with 98'72 and 37'81, respectively, in the year previous.

The fire brigade attended 119 land fires and 2 riverside ones, the total loss being Rs. 17'47 *lakhs* as against Rs. 72,000 in the previous year. The Municipal fire float "Torrent" attended the fire which broke out at the Burma Match Factory and prevented serious loss. The remodeling of the new Central Fire Station was completed; the Kemmendine station is nearly ready.

An account of the finances of the Corporation is contained in paragraph 145 below.

71. The number of Municipalities outside Rangoon remained at 57 with a total membership of 817. Of these members 674 were elected, 98 were co-opted, 41 nominated and 4 *ex-officio*. Only 79 of the total members were Government officials. Of the 1,469 meetings held during the year 92 were abortive for want of a quorum ; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,432 and 80.

In October 1929, the Government of Burma (Ministry of Education) under its Resolution No. 197T29, dated the 11th October 1929, superseded the Municipal Committee, Mandalay, under section 187 of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, for a period of three years with effect from the forenoon of the 15th October 1929, and appointed Mr. A. Williamson, I.C.S., under section 187(2) (b) of the Act to exercise the powers and duties of the Municipal Committee during the period of supersession.

The Sandoway Drainage Scheme was completed. The Pyapôn, Magwe and Môngywa Water Works were nearing completion. Particulars regarding expenditure on water supply schemes and other public health projects are contained in paragraph 164 of this report.

Fires broke out at Paungdè, Prome, Nyaunglebin, Akyab, Myingyan, Gyobingauk, Bassein, Thôngwa, Wakèma, Moulmein, Kyangin, Kyaiklat, Henzada, Danubyu, Môngywa, Myaungmya and Mandalay. Venereal clinics were opened in 24 Municipalities during the year under report.

Out of 76 Municipal and Town Committees, 41 Municipalities and 9 Town Committees have adopted the model bye-laws framed by the Local Government for the registration of births and deaths.

During the year the number of Municipalities and Notified Areas lighted by electricity increased from 40 to 46. The following are the Municipalities and Notified Areas of which the streets are lighted by electricity :—

Municipalities.—Yenangyaung, Pakôkku, Insein, Syriam, Thôngwa, Thônzè, Letpadan, Gyobingauk, Zigôn, Nattalin, Minhla, Pegu, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Toungoo, Pyu, Shwegyin, Nyaunglebin, Prome, Paungdè, Shwedaung, Bassein, Kyônpyaw, Henzada, Myanaung, Mandalay, Pyinmana, Myingyan, Maymyo, Myaungmya, Wakèma, Maubin, Yandoon, Danubyu, Pyapôn, Kyaiklat, Kyaikto, Thatôn, Bhamo, Shwebo, Sagaing and Môngywa.

Notified Areas.—Tharrawaddy, Thingangyun and Moulmeingyun.

The number of licenses and sanctions issued under the Indian Electricity Act for the supply of electric energy in Municipalities and Notified Areas was 50.

The Local Government confirmed bye-laws made by the following Municipal Committees :—

Kyaukpyu, Thôngwa, Kyaukse, Akyab, Prome, Thônzè, Nattalin, Nyaunglebin, Yenangyaung and Bassein regarding regulation of slaughter-houses ; Kyaukpyu, Kyaikto, Thôngwa, Prome, Akyab, Thônzè, Yenangyaung, Nyaunglebin and Mandalay regarding regulation of the sale of meat ; Thônzè, Zigôn, Shwedaung, Akyab, Syriam, Ngathainggyaung and Thôngwa regarding registration of births and deaths ; Kyaikto, Insein, Taungdwingyi, Sagaing and Prome regarding roadside stalls ; Sandoway regarding buildings and lodging houses ; Syriam regarding manufacture and sale of bread, cake, etc. ; Pyinmana regarding regulation of hack carts plying for hire and Syriam regarding the regulation of cattle markets. The number of Notified Areas including

those in the Federated Shan States decreased from 20 to 19, consequent on the abolition of the Notified Area of Loilem with effect from the 1st April 1929.

Military.

72. The strength of the regular troops in Burma on the 31st March 1930 was 5,901 of whom 1,931 were Europeans and 3,970 Asiatics. The Auxiliary Force (India), contained 2,874 adults including 802 reservists. There were also 77 cadets.

Marine.

73. During the year under review the Burma coast lights were classified by the Government of India into "General" and "Local" lights. The lights at Oyster Island, Beacon Island, Alguada Reef, Baragua Flats (Lightship), Krishna Shoal (Lightship), Double Island and Table Island were classified under the former category. They are in the charge of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department and Superintendent of Lighthouses, Rangoon District. Under the latter category were classified Reef Island, Green Island and Savage Island lights (under charge of the Port Officers of Tavoy, Moulmein and Akyah, respectively), also the Eastern Grove Lighthouse, the Spit Light Vessel and the China Bakir Vessel, all under the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, but administered by the Principal Officer and Superintendent of Lighthouses, Rangoon.

The Burma Government trawlers "Lady Craddock" and 'Arakan' were again employed in tending the General lights and the Port Blair Station Ship "Ahmedi" tending the Lightships at Krishna Shoal and Baragua Flats and the Lighthouses at Alguada Reef and Table Island during the monsoon. Difficulties were again experienced in carrying out the reliefs promptly, in consequence of which the health of the lighthouse and lightship keepers was unsatisfactory. The repairs to buildings and machinery were carried out by the Public Works Department and both lightships and lighthouses maintained in efficient order.

74. The number of steamers entering the port was 1,640 with an aggregate tonnage of 4,489,776 and the number of sailing ships 172 with an aggregate tonnage of 12,412. These figures represent an increase of 76 vessels and 289,426 tonnage. Of the total number of vessels that entered the port, 1,634 brought cargo for Rangoon, and of this number 1,008 discharged alongside the Commissioners' wharves. The total volume of sea-borne trade increased from 5,385,132 to 5,618,732 tons, the highest during the last five years. Imports increased by about 133,000 tons, exports by 100,000. Nearly 1,900,000 tons passed through the Commissioners' premises. In addition to this, the river-borne traffic handled amounted to over 8,41,000 tons and rail-borne traffic to nearly 819,000, as against corresponding figures of 890,000 and 870,000 or the year previous. The sea-passenger traffic decreased, the number of those disembarking at Rangoon from 349,910 to 325,143 and those

embarking from 328,390 to 317,335. The largest comparative increase was in arrivals from Japan, 760 as against 103 : the largest decrease (not counting a few for Port Said) in departures for the Coromandel Coast, 86,000 as against 97,000 last year.

Work in connection with the joining up of Sule Pagoda and Latter Street wharves was carried on throughout the year. This consists of a deck, carried at the front on two rows of 21 cylinders each and behind on reinforced piles, over the rear portion of which a two-storeyed transit shed will be erected. During the year, the temporary works and the major part of the substructure were completed, and one-third of the deck slab. Casting of cylinder shells commenced in March 1929 and the first one was pitched in May. These cylinders were subjected to a test load of 300 tons, and the results showed that the foundation is firm at the depth reached. An estimate of Rs. 42,800 was sanctioned for making, by means of borings, a survey of the underground conditions on the site of the Sule Pagoda Wharf and the proposed new line of wharf frontage. Boring was still proceeding at the end of the year. The new Commissariat Dépôt in Crisp Street erected by the Port Commissioners for the Military Authorities, in exchange for the latter's old dépôt site and buildings was completed at a cost of over Rs. 1'06 lakhs and handed over in May 1929. The work of developing for port traffic the old Commissariat Dépôt in Godwin Road taken over from the Military Department in May 1929, was started immediately. Construction of a new jetty with a pontoon bridge, the conversion of a godown into an office and store for the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company were the principal items. The coal and mooring plant depot at King's Bank was completed at a total cost of nearly Rs. 85,000. A steel framed transit shed at the Coastal Depot, Botataung, was erected. Eight semi-detached houses and 4 flats under construction on Commissioners' land at Monkey Point, for the accommodation of assistant harbour-masters, were completed in May 1929. An account of the finances of the Port Trust and of the survey works carried out during the year will be found in paragraphs 148 and 80, respectively, of this report.

75. The finances of the Rangoon Pilot Fund are dealt with in paragraph 149 below. The year's working again resulted in an excess of expenditure over income amounting to Rs. 26,172 as against an estimated figure of Rs. 8,021. The excess was entirely accounted for by the large increase in the cost of repairs to the S.P.V. "Beacon" which was docked for her annual overhaul after the revised estimates had been framed. The reduction in the rebate on Pilotage fees from 20 to 10 per cent. referred to in the preceding year's report was brought into effect from the 1st October 1929.

76. Besides Rangoon, there are eight smaller ports in the province—
 Minor Ports. Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Victoria Point—
 which together dealt with about 9 per cent. of the foreign trade of the province during the year under review, and with nearly 17½ per cent. of the trade with India, as well as with some 55 per cent. of the intra-provincial trade. The number of vessels of all kinds entering

these minor ports during the year was 2,260 with a total tonnage of 1,931,914, while 2,212 vessels with a total tonnage of 1,931,000 cleared.

77. The number of vessels entering ports in Burma fell from 4,430 in 1928-29 to 4,064 in the year of report but their aggregate tonnage rose from 6,215,970 to 6,432,254. The number of vessels clearing from ports in Burma fell from 4,236 to 4,017 but their tonnage rose from 6,137,850 to 6,425,982.

The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the ports of Burma was 682, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,633,896 against 621 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,391,325 in the previous year. The total clearances numbered 749 aggregating 1,786,299 tons against 711 with a tonnage of 1,550,337 in 1928-29. Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 67 of 8,284 tons, compared with 95 of 12,433 tons; of the vessels clearing, sailing ships numbered 98 of 10,860 tons against 139 of 16,991 tons in the previous year. The number of vessels entering Rangoon from foreign ports rose from 387 to 482 and their tonnage from 1,182,209 to 1,448,260; the number clearing for foreign ports also rose from 442 to 527 and their tonnage from 1,376,761 to 1,618,590. One sailing ship engaged in foreign trade with a tonnage of 100 cleared from the port during the year against 1 with a tonnage of 149 in the previous year. No foreign ship entered the port during the year of report.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered the ports of Burma fell from 3,809 to 3,382 and their aggregate tonnage from 4,824,645 to 4,798,358. The number of vessels which cleared fell from 3,525 to 3,268 but their aggregate tonnage rose from 4,587,513 to 4,639,683. Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 1,256 of 60,828 tons against 1,525 of 63,700 tons in 1928-29, and of those clearing, 1,168 of 57,433 tons were sailing ships against 1,319 of 55,853 tons in the previous year. Of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade 1,147 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 3,038,861 entered Rangoon as against 1,215 with a tonnage of 3,034,192 in the previous year; 1,105 steamers aggregating 2,863,553 tons cleared against 1,145 steamers of 2,783,439 tons in 1928-29. The number of sailing vessels that entered the port rose from 126 to 175 and their tonnage from 10,325 to 13,219; the number of sailing vessels which cleared rose from 131 to 173 and their tonnage from 11,083 to 12,839.

The number of British vessels excluding native craft, which entered the ports of Burma from foreign countries rose from 435 to 439; native craft remained unchanged at 33. The number of foreign vessels, excluding native craft, rose from 140 to 207. Vessels under the Japanese, Dutch, Norwegian, American, Swedish and Italian flags rose from 58, 38, 14, 2, 1 and 2 to 94, 47, 27, 6, 4 and 3, respectively, while those under the German flag fell from 22 to 19. There was one Chinese and one Danish vessel, as in the previous year, while Belgium, which had sent one vessel to Burma in 1928-29, sent none in 1929-30. Three Finnish, one Greek and one Portuguese vessel visited the province during the year of report, compared with none in the previous year.

In the coasting trade, the number of vessels entering with cargoes, which flew the British colours fell from 1,949 to 1,735; foreign craft rose from 136 to 178 and native craft fell from 1,175 to 1,081.

78. During the year of report casualties to sea-going vessels within the port of Rangoon numbered 23, all of a minor nature. Ten of the vessels were in charge of pilots and thirteen in charge of assistant harbour-masters. Departmental enquiries were held and resulted in appropriate disciplinary action being taken against one pilot and an entry being made in the service book of an assistant harbour-master for unskilful handling of the vessel under his charge. In the remaining cases, no further action was found to be necessary as regards either the pilots or assistant harbour-masters concerned. Within the port of Rangoon, steam and motor launches were involved in four collisions resulting in the sinking of two motor launches.

Outside Rangoon, there were six collisions, in the course of which a cargo boat, a motor launch and a canoe were sunk and one person was reported missing. The most serious disaster of the year, however, was the sinking of a passenger launch in the Akyab Harbour in June 1929 with the loss of about 50 lives. An enquiry held by the District Magistrate, Akyab, into the circumstances attending the disaster disclosed the facts that the launch was dangerously overloaded with passengers and cargo, that this overloading resulted in a loss of buoyancy which prevented the vessel from riding the waves when only moderately rough water was encountered, and that when seas were shipped the vessel foundered. The serang of another launch was also found to have contributed to the disaster by transferring a number of passengers from his launch to the other while under weigh and overloaded. The certificates of competency of both serangs were cancelled. In connection with this catastrophe a criminal case was subsequently instituted against the owner and the serang of the ill-fated launch with the result that the serang was convicted and sentenced to undergo 4½ months' rigorous imprisonment, and, in addition, to pay a fine of Rs. 300; no conviction was, however, obtained against the owner of the launch.

79. The year opened with 226 Provincial Marine vessels, six vessels, *viz.*,
 Government Steamers and Launches. 2 steam launches, 1 motor launch, 2 house boats and 1 barge were added and 3 steam launches, 3 motor launches, 2 house boats and 1 barge were condemned and sold; the Inland vessels "Irrawaddy" and "Canmoresk" and flat 'D' were also sold as not being necessary for Burma Government's requirements, thus leaving a total of 220 vessels of all kinds at the end of the year. These were made up of two steam trawlers, 73 steam launches, 1 steam barge, 113 motor launches and boats, 15 house boats, 13 flats and 3 barges.

The vessels working under various departments were in good condition and fully employed. The fuelling arrangements carried out by the Forest Department were satisfactory. The value of stores received into the Marine Store godowns at Bassein and Mandalay was Rs. 80,218 against Rs. 88,872 of the previous year. The store godown at Akyab was transferred from the control of the Port Fund to Government during July 1929.

80. In the Port of Rangoon, the dredger "Cormorant" worked in the Danidaw reach, Western Approach and Monkey Point channel and removed 664,000 tons of sand and silt. The dredger "Hastings" worked on the berths at the wharves and jetties and removed 148,800 tons of silt. A

few new surveys were undertaken during the year and, in addition, the usual routine surveys of the neighbourhood of the King's Bank and Seikgyi Training Walls, the periodical examinations of crossings, edges of shoals and wharf frontages and all such examinations of special areas as showed the need for it were carried out. Three new beacons were erected at various localities in substitution of beacons which were either removed or were losing their value owing to the encroachment of surrounding trees. The most interesting features revealed by the year's surveys were found in the Middle Bank and Monkey Point Channel. The edge of the Middle Bank near the Centre Middle Bank buoy moved to the south-westward towards the ship track, rendering advisable the alteration of the line indicated by the south-easterly lead of the Deserter's Creek lights. The lead was altered in June 1929. A further advance of the shoal in this locality, corresponding in some measure to the erosion of the opposite bank, was anticipated and the position of the Deserter's Creek lights and the lines they indicate will probably have to be altered. The Monkey Point Channel showed singular fluctuations. The dredger was laid off for four months during the wet weather of the year and during that time the channel maintained itself fairly well, but towards the end of the year it started to shoal and it was some months before the dredger regained control. Erosion of the high water line was kept under observation at a number of stations, the maximum amounts measured being 95 feet per annum at Elephant Point and 44 feet at Deserter's Creek. There were four special surveys in progress, two, the erosion and tidal stream surveys continued from the previous year, the other two of new institution, *viz.*, the Hydrometric survey and the Danidaw reach survey. The former was instituted for the determination of the discharges of both water and silt into the Rangoon harbour at various seasons, and the latter was established with a view to the full utilisation of the shoal water on Danidaw reach.

Survey of portions of the Mergui Archipelago and the approaches to Victoria Point was carried out by the Marine Survey of India during the year.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

REFERENCES :—

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Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.

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Agriculture.

81. The occupied area of the Province increased by 176,600 acres to 20'64 million acres. The largest increases were in Amherst (18,000 acres), Kyaukpyu (14,000), and in Myaungmya, Thatôn, and Mergui (all 12,000). There were small decreases in the Hill District of

Arakan, Hanthawaddy, Myitkyina, Shwebo and Sagaing. The fallowed area was 3,932,000 acres or 19 *per cent* of the occupied area, and shows a decrease of 61,000 acres over the area reported last year. The percentages of fallowed area in Upper and Lower Burma were 36 and 6, respectively. The net area sown increased by 237,000 acres to 16'71 million acres, while the net matured area increased by 264,000 acres to 15'80 million acres. Last year's record of 12'06 million acres sown with rice was again beaten, the increase being one of 152,000 acres. The whole of this increase was in Lower Burma, where the sown area which had remained stationary for two years, rose by 220,000 acres. The Upper Burma sown area declined by some 70,000 acres, but was even thus higher than any year except last. In Pegu, Myaungmya, Bassein, Amherst, Toungoo and Prome, the rise continued unchecked. In Akyab, the sown area was the largest on record. In Hanthawaddy and Pyapôn, the increase seems to have come to an end. In Upper Burma, the chief decreases were in Shwebo, Yamèthin and Katha, but the decreases were only relative to the record areas of the previous year. In the Lower Chindwin the area under rice doubled: Magwe had the largest area under rice since 1916-17. There was a check in the rapid fall in the area sown with millet, the bottom level being somewhere in the neighbourhood of 800,000 acres. Fodder requirements probably operate to prevent a further fall. The area under beans rose by 45,000 acres. The plentiful rains of May and June favoured the early sesamum crop and the area increased by nearly 56,000 acres to 881,500 acres, the second largest on record. Every district participated in the increase. This increase was on its own merits and not at the expense of groundnut, as it did not occur in those districts in which the area under groundnut shrank. A remarkable revival took place in the cultivation of late sesamum in all districts, and especially in Pakôkku where there was an increase of over 42,000 acres, the total provincial increase being one of 87,000 acres. For the first time since 1917-18 there was a fall in the area under groundnut, for which no adequate explanation is forthcoming. The Provincial decrease was one of 28,000, of which 24,000 were in Pakôkku. In Magwe there was a slight rise. There was a small but general rise in cotton. Gram continued to decline. Wheat has dwindled to practically nothing. Over 80 *per cent* of the crop came from Sagaing, where the area has declined from 34,000 acres to 7,000 acres in the last four years, due in some measure to the filling of the Padu Lake.

82. The net area irrigated was 1'47 million acres or a decrease of 3 *per cent* on that of the year previous. There was practically no change on the area irrigated by government canals (640,516 acres), slight decreases in Minbu, where the head works of the Mon Canal system were damaged by the abnormal flood of June 1929 and in Yamèthin, being more than compensated by increases in Mandalay and Shwebo. The area irrigated by private canals was 268,000 acres, a decrease of over 52,000. The irrigation was fairly general over the dry zone districts. The areas irrigated by government and private tanks fell and rose by 13,467 and 540 acres, respectively. The chief decreases under the former are reported from Meiktila and Yamèthin and are attributed to deficient middle and late rains. An increase of 3,388 acres irrigated by wells is chiefly in Myingyan and Yamèthin and is due to extension of onion cultivation. Of the total gross irrigated area of 1,505,628 acres, 1,414,793 acres were under rice.

Of crops other than rice the only important item is 40,344 acres of beans, plantains, etc., in Kyaukse.

83. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, constituted in accordance with a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla in June 1929. The Council comprises an Advisory Board and a Governing Body. The Hon'ble Minister for Forests is a member of the latter and the Director of Agriculture an *ex-officio* member of the former. The Royal Commission on Agriculture also recommended that in each Province a Research Committee should be formed to work in co-operation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. A Committee was therefore formed by the Hon'ble Minister for Forests, the Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects), the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Principal of the Agricultural College, Mandalay, the Principal of the Veterinary College, Insein, one science representative from the University of Rangoon and three non-official members to be nominated by Government. At the first meeting of the Committee held in March 1930, a scheme of rice research was considered, which Government intends to place before the Imperial Council for the purpose of obtaining a grant to finance the project. The session of the Agricultural College, Mandalay, opened with 38 students and closed with 32 on the roll. Eight students in the third year were all successful in the final diploma examination. Of the 10 students of the second year, 8 will be allowed to continue their studies with the aid of stipends. Of the new batch of 20 students only eight have been recommended to promotion with stipends. The minimum qualification in general education appears to be too low. On the whole, discipline was good. The seventh year of the Pyinmana Agricultural School, which is under charge of the American Baptist Mission, closed on March 1st. Of the 82 boys enrolled at the beginning of the year, only 64 remained at the close. Of the 23 students who were enrolled in 1926, seven graduated. Three of them propose to take up paddy cultivation. Ten students were enrolled for the Hmawbi Course for nine months. All of them finished the course and 9 passed the final examination. Seven pupils were absorbed into the department as fieldmen, the remainder returning to cultivate their own lands. There were 23 candidates for admission to the Mahlaing farm school. Twelve were selected for training and of these, 10 passed out after completing the course. Eight of them have gone to take up farming on their own account, whilst the other two are being retained as temporary demonstrators. Students who passed out of the school in previous years are reported to be carrying out improved methods of cultivation in their own villages. Contact with the Department is maintained through the old Students' Union which held its first meeting at Mahlaing in November 1929. The number of candidates for admission has increased each year. Short courses of instruction were arranged at many of the Central farms for adult cultivators. Four classes of one week's duration held at Hmawbi were attended by 64 cultivators. Thirty-two cultivators visited Mahlaing for instruction in the making of manurial compost and 40 attended a demonstration in the making of silage. The probationers from the Meiktila Training School visited the farm. Courses were also given at Allanmyo and Mudon.

84. The chemical section carried out a total of 640 analyses during the year. The analyses of soils from Pegu District and the Mandalay Canal area and experiments with Leunaphos and Diammonphos fertilisers were continued. Oil contents of 252 samples of groundnut were determined. The isolation of improved paddy strains for the irrigated tracts of Upper Burma was continued and twelve pure strains were handed over for further multiplication and distribution. Seven new paddies were received for trial and selection. Six strains of sesamum were multiplied for distribution and a number of first generation crosses were grown. The season was, however, too unfavourable for critical work on pulses and other cold weather crops. Trials were made in the investigation of the possibility of producing tung oil. During the year there were no plant diseases that assumed epidemic proportions necessitating remedial measures on a large scale. Sterility disease of paddy was fairly prevalent in Mandalay on the College farm, the permanent manurial plots being badly infected. Betel vine diseases have been the subject of special investigation. The fungus *phytophthora sp.* isolated last year has been shown by inoculation experiments to be definitely responsible for the disease known as foot-rot or wilt. Experiments in Mudon show that burning the soil and the addition of a little lime may be an effective means of control. The mildew disease caused by *Oidium sp.* is proving to be more serious than was at first thought. It is widely distributed in Upper Burma and is responsible for the loss of from 50 to 80 *per cent.* of the leaves in the hot season. Against this disease, spraying with Burgundy mixture was found to be effective. Investigation of betel vine diseases will continue. Experiments were made to test the effect of dusting millet seed with copper carbonate, copper sulphate and sulphur as a remedy against smut disease. Seed can be treated with sulphur at about half the cost of steeping seed in copper sulphate solution. The preliminary results will have to be tested on a field scale. Die-back disease of chillies occurred extensively in Yamethin. Burgundy mixture failed to control the attack, but this may have been due to the weakness of the spray or to the lateness of the spraying. The nursery at Maymyo continued to be the main experimental station for sericulture. The small sub-nursery at Mandalay served mainly as a rearing centre during the cold months. Several new varieties of mulberry sent from Japan were under trial. Mulberry cuttings were supplied to Leiktho and 2,600 seed cocoons to centres including Tatkon, Hmawbi, Leiktho and Loimwe. Work was continued at Paukkaung. The Engineering workshop at Mandalay has been brought under the Factory Act. During the year 145 jobs were completed. Among the inventions of the year were an improved seed drill, an improved Burmese harrow with cast-iron teeth costing Rs. 10 capable of cultivating to an extra depth of an inch, two new designs for groundnut diggers and a brass sprayer for the treatment of betel vines costing Rs. 7-8-0. At Hmawbi breeding work with paddy was continued. Thirty-five varieties, including 10 Japanese types, were received and 41 cultures were retained for further selection. Yield tests show that *Emata* paddies give a better yield than standard *Letywezin* but not so good as special *Ngasein*. The experiment commenced in 1924 to determine the effect of a dressing of bonemeal at 22½ lbs. per acre plus 50 lbs. of ammonium sulphate was concluded. The results show that the average increase in grain

spread over five years amounted to 12·9 *per cent.* the total profit being Rs. 16-9-7 on an outlay of Rs. 15-15-0. In the Leunaphos experiments the maximum profit of Rs. 35-15-0 over a period of two years was obtained from a dressing of 300 lbs. per acre. The survey of the Delta paddies was continued at Myaungmya Station and twelve new varieties were put under selection. An interesting experiment was made of top-dressing paddy badly attacked with *Sclerotium Oryzae* with Leunaphos at 100 lbs. per acre. At harvest the treated plot showed a net increase of 80 *per cent* of grain and in increased profit of Rs. 19 per acre. Notwithstanding the failure of the late rains, paddy on the Akyab Agricultural Farm area yielded 1,671 lbs. per acre as against 1,647 lbs. for the previous five years. The yield of paddy on the Mudon Farm showed an increase of 48 *per cent* over that of the year previous, this result being attributed to levelling, silting and better control of the water supply. Both Kanbalu and Padu had very poor years owing to the irregularity and scarcity of the rainfall. At Mahlaing experiments with Pwinbyu cotton continued. The crop, in spite of an unfavourable year, averaged 334 lbs of seed cotton to an acre and ginned 43 *per cent.* of lint against the normal outturn of 32 *per cent.* for the unselected crop. Selection and breeding of the Burma butter bean (Moki Lima) was continued, and the position may be regarded as more encouraging than last year. Twenty-two tons were sent as a trial consignment to London, where it realized £22-10-0 a ton, when *pebyugale* was selling at £14-10-0. The stud farm at Tatkon consisted at the end of the year of 8 bulls, 51 cows and heifers and 16 calves. Poultry farming was, on the whole unsuccessful.

85. The following are the kinds of seeds and the quantity in lbs. distributed during the year :—Paddy 6,333,091, cotton 365,069, groundnut 34,942, sesamum 38,386, beans 28,216, gram 116,782, wheat 10, millet 30,080, miscellaneous 22,833, sugar-cane 95,825 (setts). Except for paddy and sesamum, there was an all-round decrease. In the matter of implements, 6,784 *theikpan* plough shares and 1,000 plough bodies were distributed as against 4,483 and 967 in the previous year.

In addition to the 18 major seed farms, there are now 92 minor or grazing-ground seed farms with a total area of 5,439 acres. The majority of these have been in operation for less than three years and it is too soon to look for far-reaching results. Very favourable reports, however, have been received from the Burma Chamber of Commerce on strains from the Akyab and Mudon Farms. A report by Dr. Clouston, who was deputed to visit the British Industries Fair, 1930, on behalf of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, on the position of Burma rice on the home market was illuminating. He says that consumers are prepared to give a much better price for the selected varieties evolved by the Agricultural Department "the grain of which is bold and free from red grain." The solution appears to lie in "bringing under departmental control more and more seed farms." The publicity campaign by means of seed-plot and manurial demonstrations, exhibits of improved seed and implements at pagoda festivals and Township Agricultural Shows, proceeds with favourable results. Recurring expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10·54 *lakhs* as against an average of Rs. 8·75 *lakhs* for the past five years. The receipts from Agriculture were Rs. 1·29 *lakhs* during the year of report.

One cultivator's leaflet on drill-sowing of cotton was printed and distributed. The Agricultural Calendar in Burmese is to be continued : 8,500 copies were printed for distribution. Last years' distribution was 7,036 copies.

86. During the year a senior officer (Member of the Burma Veterinary Service, Class I) was appointed as Head of the Department with the new designation "Director of Veterinary Services" based on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Two officers of the Indian Veterinary Service and one officer of the Burma Veterinary Service discharged the duties of the 4 circles and the Veterinary College, Insein. Arakan Sub-Circle was removed from the control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, South-Eastern and South-Western Circles, Insein, and a Veterinary Superintendent was placed in independent charge of the Sub-Circle.

During the year under report the superior Provincial Veterinary Service was constituted which provides for 8 posts on a scale of pay of Rs. 300—50—1,500. Of these 8 posts, two have been filled by Indian Veterinary Service Officers and three remain unfilled. Two of the vacancies are being advertised for and it is anticipated that the posts will be filled in a few months time. Pending the constitution of the new superior service, a temporary post for two years was created and a Veterinary State Scholar was appointed to the post with effect from 1st May 1929.

The number of Class II officers employed during the year was 7 against a sanctioned cadre of 15 which provides for 9 posts of Veterinary Superintendents for field work and six for the Veterinary College, Insein. Of these 7, one was attached to the College in the capacity of Assistant Principal. The number of Veterinary Inspectors under employ remained the same as during the previous year, *viz.*, 28. The number of Veterinary Assistants employed totalled 194, including 13 passed students of the Veterinary College. Of the 28 Veterinary Inspectors at work at the end of the year, 2 had been promoted to that grade during the year. Two Assistants died, one resigned and another was removed from the service of Government for incompetency. As usual, refresher courses were organized and held at the College for the benefit of members of the subordinate service who were found to be below the required standard of efficiency. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Department are still under consideration and final orders of Government are awaited. Pending decisions in this connection, no recruitment of students was made during the year to the Veterinary College, Insein. The cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 6'39 lakhs during the year under report.

87. There was a very large diminution in the number of reported deaths from contagious diseases. The total is shown as 9,327 as against 25,639 in 1928-29 and 41,955 in 1927-28. The Veterinary Department Report states that, while this large decrease is due in particular to the drop in mortality from rinderpest in Arakan, it must be observed that, with the exception of the Central Circle, there has been a decided reduction throughout the Province in the mortality from contagious diseases—due not only to the

efforts of the Veterinary staff but to the raising of the general immunity which in the case of rinderpest in particular follows rapidly after an epidemic. It is suggested also that the lowness of the incidence of foot-and-mouth disease compared with that of rinderpest is due in some measure to faulty diagnosis by village-headmen, whose cattle death registers are the basis of the district mortality returns.

Rinderpest, which caused 6,472 deaths, occurred in 26 out of the 36 districts. The worst outbreaks were in Amherst (1,809 deaths) and Akyab (1,299 deaths). The Provincial mortality in 1928-29 was 22,061. In the Amherst District the disease was particularly difficult to deal with in Kya-in Township, where not only was it reported late but segregation was not strictly carried out. In Insein (154 deaths) the apathy of Indian cattle-owners is remarked upon. In Arakan the high mortality is attributed to the large number of low-grade animals, indolence of their owners and lack of decent housing and grazing. Arrangements are being made for the erection of a small cold storage for rinderpest serum at Akyab, to cope with outbreaks in future. The number of animals inoculated with serum during the year in the whole Province was 72,038 as against 106,478 in the previous year. Mortality from foot-and-mouth disease was recorded from 27 districts but very few escaped it altogether. Severe epidemics occurred in Bassein (302 deaths) and Akyab (122 deaths). The total mortality was 860 against 1,788 of the previous year. Deaths from anthrax numbered 1,444 as against 1,515, the worst outbreak occurring in Akyab (639 deaths). The vaccine prepared to deal with this disease in the Insein Laboratory was used in experimental tests on elephants, cattle and buffaloes with successful results. There were 96 deaths from hæmorrhagic septicæmia. Outbreaks in surra (chiefly in Military Police ponies) were reported from seven districts and the total number of deaths reported was 284 as against 68. Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the training of Military Police Veterinary Assistants in the curative and preventive treatment of equines by inoculation of proprietary preparations of arsenic and tartar emetic.

Although the general expressed opinion of Deputy Commissioners indicates that the Cattle Disease Rules are understood and adhered to in cases of outbreaks, the reports by Veterinary Inspecting officers show that unless the closest supervision is exercised by the Department, the efficient application of the rules for segregation and control of movements of animals, is the exception rather than the rule. The despatch of cattle to common grazing-grounds at some distance from villages under the supervision of inefficient cattle-herds is an important factor in the spread of contagious disease and it is proposed to investigate the problem of village grazing-grounds, when sufficient staff is available.

The total number of non-contagious diseases treated during the year by Veterinary Inspectors and Veterinary Assistants amounted to 92 and 80,491, respectively—or average of 3 and 414 per man.

88. The quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in March 1930 shows that with four exceptions, there were no violent fluctuations from the counts of intermediate years. The exceptions are young cattle stock, male buffaloes, ponies and pigs. It is remarkable that at the last quinquennial census of 1924-25, these four items showed similar fluctuations. On

Livestock.

both occasions there was a big decrease in pigs, a smaller one in male buffaloes and ponies, and a big increase in young cattle stock. In the intermediate years, all these remained fairly constant. In the case of pigs and young stock, the reason is said to be the greater accuracy of the quinquennial enumeration, but there is no apparent reason for the fall in male buffaloes and ponies.

The increase in cattle of all kinds continues. Bullocks increased during the year by nearly 60,000. Buffalo males show a decrease of nearly 17,000, cows and young stock remaining about constant. The decline in the number of sheep and goats still leaves their numbers within the limit of fluctuations of recent years but the trend is downward. Ponies, after holding their own for five years, again show a decrease, and are now 9,000 fewer than they were five years ago.

89. Excluding loans to co-operative societies and to tenants of Government Estates, advances under the Agricultural Loans. Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, amounted to Rs. 14'89 lakhs compared with Rs. 16'99 lakhs in 1928-29 and Rs. 15'35 lakhs in 1927-28. Out of Rs. 25'74 lakhs due for collection during the year Rs. 14'57 lakhs, or Rs. 2'00 lakhs less than in the preceding year, was actually collected, and the amount overdue at the end of the year was Rs. 8'84 lakhs or Rs. 1'69 lakhs more than in the preceding year. The amount remitted, Rs. 5,843, exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 365 only : the amount suspended fell from Rs. 3'33 lakhs to Rs. 2'62 lakhs. The annual average of amounts issued during the last 10 years has been Rs. 19'41 lakhs : in the previous decade it was Rs. 10'66 lakhs. Akyab drew over a lakh of rupees. In 1929-30 it suffered from disastrous floods from the Kaladan river followed by failure of the late rains. In the two preceding years there were outbreaks of rinderpest and a cyclone in 1926-27. In Thatôn, Meiktila and Sagaing the amounts issued exceeded half a lakh each. The amount of loans suspended and overdue has risen continuously since 1925-26. The chief explanatory causes are said to be the decline in the prices of agricultural produce, multifarious misfortunes in Akyab, and seven years of disastrous floods in the Insein District. Amount suspended exceeded Rs. 10,000 in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Thatôn, Minbu, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Saguing. There is no doubt that loans are popular but reports vary as to their general application to the objects for which they are intended.

90. The areas cultivated under the protection of embankments in the charge of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department rose from 1,216,429 acres to 1,289,844 acres ; the increase is due to the extension of cultivation along the Myanaung, Henzada and Sangin-Sagagyi Embankments in consequence of a favourable season, as well as to inclusion of 47,000 acres of cultivated land along the Pegu-Sittang Canal and Zwebat Moyingyi Embankment which was not shown previously as protected by Government embankments. Flooding by the Irrawaddy during the year was very moderate, the river rising above the danger level at Henzada for a few days only in July. The rainfall, though in excess of the normal for the season as a whole, was deficient towards the close. The effect of this deficiency on crops was more than offset by the absence of destructive floods. There were no breaches in any of the embankments and the two slips which occurred in the Thongwa and Maubin Embankments were dealt with successfully.

The gross revenue in consequence rose from 19'82 *lakhs* in the previous year to Rs. 22'82 *lakhs*. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 14'66 *lakhs* against Rs. 15'61 *lakhs* in the previous year, with the result that the nett receipts rose from Rs. 4'21 *lakhs* to Rs. 8'16 *lakhs* in the year under report.

Satisfactory progress was made in raising and strengthening embankments and in extending those of Maubin and Tamatakaw. Retirements and protection works were also carried out.

Weather and Crops.

91. The year was generally good in Lower and fair in Upper Burma.

Character of the Season.

The upper Delta, in particular Tharrawaddy, Henzada and Prome, had an excellent year and the Lower Burma rice crop was everywhere fair and in many districts might have been a bumper one, but for the early ending of the rains. In Upper Burma sesamum, both early and late, and groundnut did well, and cotton was fair.

In Arakan the total rainfall was everywhere in excess, particularly in Kyaukpyu, but it was very badly distributed being abnormally heavy in June and July and deficient in September and October. In June there was a disastrous flood on the Kaladan river which drowned large numbers of cattle and brought agricultural operations in Kyauktaw to a standstill. In the north of the Pegu Division crops were extremely good; in the south they were seriously affected by drought. The Delta crops were all good except in Bassein and Myaungmya. Maubin and Henzada escaped floods for the first time in many years. The southern districts of Tenasserim did quite well, but the northerly ones, particularly Amherst and Thatôn, suffered badly from failure of the late rains. Taken all round, the rains in the Magwe Division were better distributed than elsewhere in Burma. All crops did well except *kaing*. There were, however, serious floods on the Mon and Man *chaungs* which did much damage to private irrigation. In the Mandalay Division, the rainfall was up to normal in every district except Meiktila where it was slightly in excess. Except for early sesamum both this district and the Yamethin Subdivision had a bad year. In the dry zone districts of the Sagaing Division—Sagaing, Shwebo and the Lower Chindwin—crops were poor. In the wet zone Bhamo had a good year but all the other districts were affected by the inadequacy of the late rains.

92. The condition of the paddy crop was estimated to be fractionally better than that of the previous year, the mean

Outturn and Prices.

of the condition figures being 100 as against 99 in 1928-29 and 102 in 1927-28. The matured area (11,762,400 acres) was 138,300 acres more than in the previous year and in consequence the estimated gross outturn of unhusked paddy rose from 7'01 million tons to 7'16 million tons, an increase of nearly 65,000 tons over the estimate in the final forecast and of 154,000 tons over last year's figure. During 1929 a total of 2,940,822 tons was actually exported against an estimated exportable surplus of 2,880,000 tons. The exportable surplus of the crop of the year under report was estimated at 3,050,000 tons and up to the end of June, 2,380,592 tons had been exported, leaving a balance of 669,408 tons—a smaller proportion of the crop than is usual

at this time of the year, but the crop came in and was milled earlier than has been usual in recent years. The recovery in the price of rice, that commenced towards the end of May 1929, lasted until the 1929 crop came on the market when it fell with great suddenness and for the three harvest months prices were down at a level that had never been reached since the war. The average price of boat paddy at Rangoon for the harvest months, January to March 1930 was Rs. 138 as against Rs. 159 in 1929, Rs. 169 in 1928 and Rs. 133 in 1911-14. There was indeed a sharp recovery during April and May, for which months the prices were Rs. 155 and Rs. 158, respectively but this was of little benefit to the cultivator for beside numerous complaints about lack of buyers, the crop reached the mills early and the export of rice during the first three months of the year represented a much higher proportion of the crop than usual. Except in a few land-locked areas the fall in price was general, and undoubtedly caused great hardship, especially as all their transplanting and ploughing contracts were entered into on a basis of a much higher price than they received.

Except for certain kinds of beans and tobacco there was during the year under report a widespread fall in the prices of all crops. The price of white millet fell by amounts ranging from 5 to 20 *per cent.* The price of sesamum fell everywhere and was lower than at any time since the war. The price of groundnut fell from Rs. 240 per 100 baskets to Rs. 127 in Magwe and from Rs. 210 to Rs. 183 in Pakôkku. The price of cotton fell everywhere by 20 *per cent.* but in spite of the fall, was above that of 1926-27. Maize and gram fell heavily everywhere. The price of large white beans (*pegyi*) showed practically no change, and that of red beans (*pegya*) rose in every district except Sagaing, where it was steady.

Co-operation.

93. As in 1928-29, the Department was again wholly occupied with liquidation work and there could be no question of propaganda or extension. The number of societies registered during the year was 21, of which 9 are Rural Credit, 5 Urban and 7 Salary Earners' Societies. At the end of June 1930 there were 3,212 societies of all kinds with 94,680 members, as against 4,132 societies and 114,629 members in 1929.

The results of liquidation work during the year are summarised in the following statement :—

CLASS I.—CREDIT SOCIETIES IN LIQUIDATION.

(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.)

	Rs.
(1) Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1929 ...	57,85,617
(2) Liabilities discharged during the year ...	8,78,616
(3) Liabilities on the 30th June 1930 (including fresh liabilities on societies put into liquidation during the year) ...	68,35,559
(4) Percentage of 2 to 3	12'85

CLASS II.—NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES IN LIQUIDATION.

(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural.)

	Rs.
(1) Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1929 ...	3,44,806
(2) Liabilities discharged during the year ...	7,827
(3) Liabilities on the 30th June 1930 (including fresh liabilities of societies put into liquidation during the year) ...	4,38,124
(4) Percentage of 2 to 3 ...	1'78

Total membership declined from 114,629 to 94,680 : deposits by members decreased from Rs. 12'43 *lakhs* to Rs. 12'33 *lakhs* and those of non-members from Rs. 41'44 *lakhs* to Rs. 29'97 *lakhs*.

The Co-operative Societies' Report says: "It seems certain that apart from some 500 Unions and Cattle Insurance Societies, some 600 or 700 more agricultural credit societies will go into liquidation in the next 15 months or so and that the Department will be mainly occupied with liquidation for at least two years longer."

Closer control and supervision of the existing societies resulted in the payment of 33 *per cent.* or Rs. 16'42 *lakhs* by 2,191 Agricultural Credit Societies to their financing Banks whose total outstanding loans at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 50'39 *lakhs*.

94. The work of reconstructing the accounts of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, necessitated by the destruction of its records in the fire of 19th June 1929, went on throughout the year. As regards outside liabilities, there has since the 1st January 1929 up to the 30th June 1930 been a decrease of Rs. 73'92 *lakhs*. Of this sum Rs. 41'51 *lakhs* represent the decrease in fixed deposits and Rs. 22'67 *lakhs* the Imperial Bank overdraft. The whole of the latter has now been paid up and nearly three-quarters of the fixed deposits. In addition to this, the Bank paid in full its creditors' interest claims and its own management expenses, totalling over 9 *lakhs*. This it was only able to do with the aid of grants totalling Rs. 29'30 *lakhs* voted by the Legislative Council. The balance sheet makes a favourable show on the surface, but as regards the two chief items on the assets side, the principal and interest due by Societies, not more than 25 out of 78 *lakhs* is likely to be recovered. Further assistance from Government will therefore be necessary, if the Bank is to meet its outside liabilities in full. Recoveries during the year totalled Rs. 8'24 *lakhs*, a large proportion of which sum was obtained by resource to Civil and Revenue Courts. The winding up of the Bank's affairs is likely to take four or five years longer because of the increasing difficulty of securing recoveries from the societies.

The number of Central Banks was still further reduced by the liquidation of the Pakòkku District and Sagu-Salin Banks. The remaining 12 comprise 6 District Central Banks, 3 Township Banks, 2 Savings Banks, and the Sittang Colonies Banking Union. Of the 6 District Banks, Pyinmana (Yamèthin District) and Myingyan practically confined their operations to the recovery of old loans from their affiliated societies. The Pegu District Bank had a good year and realized a net profit of over Rs. 50,000 at the end of the year, which will be ever remarkable for the disastrous earthquake of May 5th, 1930, which

destroyed the business quarter of Pegu, seriously damaged the Bank building and caused the deaths, among many others, of the *ex*-Chairman and another member of the Bank Committee. The Prome Bank showed a profit of Rs. 9,000—a decrease of Rs. 2,000 on last year's figure, due to the fact that approximately half a *lakh* was invested in 5 per cent Government securities instead of lending it to societies at 10 per cent. The Moulmein District Bank had a good year and increased its profits to Rs. 11,650. The Henzada Bank had a difficult year which resulted in a small loss of Rs. 398. Of the 3 surviving Township Banks, Nattalin and Zigôn made profits, and "deserve all possible encouragement." Singaing has now a working capital of only Rs. 700. The Sittang Colonies Banking Union, which is under the charge of the Administrator of Government Estates completed another successful year. Their nett profit was Rs. 70,949, as against Rs. 73,931 in the year previous. The working capital of the Bank is now Rs. 14 *lakhs* of which about Rs. 10 *lakhs* is owned capital.

95. The number of Agricultural Credit Societies decreased by 665 to 2,191. Only 9 new societies were registered during the year. The average annual increase of such societies between the years 1915-16 and 1921-22 was 396. The Registrar states "that the present state of affairs is due primarily to the registration of societies without adequate instruction or test in the period 1915-22 and more immediately to excessive costs of management coupled with relaxation of official control." Loans and deposits received by these 2,191 societies from individuals during the year amounted to Rs. 2'97 *lakhs* as against Rs. 3'28 *lakhs* in 1928-29 and Rs. 3'71 *lakhs* in 1927-28.

The percentage of repayments varied (a) by members to societies 5'4 (Lower Chindwin), 6'91 (Magwe), 7'1 (Sagaing), 45'7 (Thatôn), 52'2 (Kyaukpyu) and 65'1 (Amherst) and (b) by Societies to Banks 3'2 (Pakôkku), 4'6 (Magwe), 5'1 (Lower Chindwin), 60'2 (Henzada), 66'4 (Prome) and 70'2 (Amherst). There was a marked decline in repayments to Banks from Magwe, Thatôn, Toungoo and Myaungmya, and rises in Prome, Henzada, Amherst, Bassein, Kyaukse, Mandalay and Myitkyina. There was a total profit of Rs. 4,19,584 as against a profit of Rs. 3,01,690 in the previous year. The average expenditure on management per member again fell from Rs. 4'0 in 1928-29 to Rs. 3'8 in the year of report.

96. There were 91 Urban Societies in existence at the end of 1929-30, as against 94 at the end of 1928-29. Share capital increased by Rs. '62 *lakh* and reserve fund from Rs. 3'80 to Rs. 3'96 *lakhs*. Nett profits, however, fell from Rs. 97,828 to Rs. 79,926, "partly as the result of a difficult year and partly because of the gradual acceptance of the principle that when a debt is bad or doubtful, recoveries should first be allocated against principal and not against interest."

The position and work of these societies improved all round during the year, chiefly as a result of attention paid by the Urban Range Officers, and more efficient audit supervision. The Pegu Co-operative Town Bank lost its office, worth Rs. 12,000 and most of its records by fire following the earthquake. Fortunately it has been possible to reconstruct the accounts in large measure from records in the possession of the

Department. Nine Town Banks and Urban Societies were put into liquidation during the year and 39 were still in liquidation at its close.

There were 70 Salary Earners' Societies as against 63 in 1928-29. The share capital increased from Rs. 27'93 lakhs to Rs. 31'34 lakhs, reserves from Rs. 1'54 lakhs to Rs. 1'69 lakhs and profits from Rs. 2'54 lakhs to Rs. 2'74 lakhs. Societies in Rangoon continued to do well, as also do Police Salary Earners' Societies, those of Pegu and Tharrawaddy being specially commended. District Office Societies continue to be unsatisfactory. During the year three societies were formed by the staffs of Government High Schools.

Consequent on the disbandment of the Burma Sappers and Miners, their most successful society had to be wound up. Cattle Insurance Societies again fell from 376 to 257. Only 3 societies in the Mandalay District were reported to be active at the end of the year. Three societies under Class II (Purchase and Sale) are still in existence, but one is not working. The Pakòkku Wholesale Society paid its way. The number of living societies under Class IV (Production and Sale) fell from 25 to 18. Several are not working. The Aleywa Co-operative Rice Milling Society (Pegu District) worked at a loss of over Rs. 7,000. The Legaing Co-operative Rice Milling Society had a better year, but its balance sheet shows a loss because the value of the mill and connected buildings was very heavily written down. The three remaining co-operative stores in Rangoon had quite a good year. Membership increased from 419 to 655 and profits from Rs. 1,701 to Rs. 3,328. There were only two registered Bazaar Societies at the end of the year, the Mònywà Co-operative Bazaar Rents Collection Society having gone into voluntary liquidation. The Pegu Rice Milling and Trading Society (Class IV.—Non-Credit) made a profit of Rs. 7,000 odd as against Rs. 19,000 odd in the previous year.

Horticulture.

97. During 1929, 25 members joined the society and 24 resigned, leaving 211 members at the close of the year, including *ex-officio* members. Receipts show a nett decrease of Rs. 4,577 and expenditure one of Rs. 902. The development of the south-eastern side of the gardens was continued, and a new survey of the whole area is now in hand. The popularity of the gardens as a promenade continues to increase but more members are earnestly required. Sale of seeds showed an increase, but that of flowers again declined owing to competition from bazaar sellers. There was no flower show but a garden competition took place in January 1929 and the School Gardens' show in February 1930.

Forests.

98. The total area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 32,661 square miles (Burma 29,487 ; Federated Shan States 3,174) as against 32,257 square miles (Burma 29,190 ; Federated Shan States 3,067) at the end of the preceding year and the area of unclassified forests was estimated at 113,850 square miles (Burma 92,373 square miles ; Federated Shan States 21,477) as against 115,325 square

Forest Reserves, Forest Settlements, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

miles (Burma 93,784 ; Federated Shan States 21,541). The area under settlement at the beginning of the year was 2,147 square miles (Burma 2,053 ; Federated Shan States 94). Four hundred and one square miles (Burma 337 ; Federated Shan States 64) of new reserves were settled during the year as against 144 (all in Burma) of the previous year. After abandonment of 112 square miles, exclusion of 107 square miles by revision of boundaries, and addition of 2 square miles by recomputation, the balance to be settled or on which final orders were required at the end of the year was 1,529 square miles (Burma 1,499 ; Federated Shan States 30). To this must be added a further area of 2,107 square miles, new proposals of the year, bringing the total area awaiting settlement at the end of the year to 3,636 square miles (Burma 3,606 ; Federated Shan States 30). Demarcation of 237 miles (Burma 191 ; Federated Shan States 46) of new external boundaries was carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,392 (Burma Rs. 3,861 ; Federated Shan States Rs. 1,531) and 3,970 miles (Burma 3,537 ; Federated Shan States 433) of pre-existing boundaries were repaired at a cost of Rs. 35,687 (Burma Rs. 33,500 ; Federated Shan States Rs. 2,187). At the close of the year 271 miles (all in Burma) of new boundary remained to be demarcated. During the year 931 square miles of forests were surveyed by the three parties of the Survey of India. This included a re-survey on the one-inch scale (at no cost to the Forest Department) of 641 square miles of reserved forests of which 633 square miles were covered by one-inch topographical sheets and 8 square miles by four-inch sheets. Of the remaining 290 square miles (280 of reserved and 10 of unclassed forests), 288 were of original survey and 2 of resurvey. The Yebaw Reserve of Allanmyo Division was surveyed for allotment of areas for felling series. Five Working Plan Parties examined an area of 566 square miles of which 100 *per cent.* of 14 square miles, 27 *per cent.* and over of 402 square miles and 15 *per cent.* of 150 square miles were enumerated. In addition 257 square miles were examined and stock-mapped without enumeration. During the year under report new Working Plans were sanctioned for 911 square miles of reserved forests and revised plans for 737 square miles were sanctioned. No survey work was carried out in the Federated Shan States.

99. Eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-nine detected forest offences (Burma 11,273 ; Federated Shan States 186) were reported as against 11,142 (Burma 11,000 ; Federated Shan States 142) of the previous year. Of these 10,402 cases are classed as petty, *i.e.* compounded cases and cases prosecuted on account of accused refusing to compound. Over 8,000 of the cases were for unauthorized felling. One thousand six hundred and ninety-five cases (Burma 1,687 ; Federated Shan States 8) involving 2,522 persons (Burma 2,511 ; Federated Shan States 11) were taken to Court, the percentage of convictions being 91·8, as against 90·3 in the previous year. The total area under fire-protection was 111,251 acres (Burma 105,531 ; Federated Shan States 5,720) of which 94·8 *per cent.* in Burma and 99·95 *per cent.* in the Federated Shan States were successfully protected. Of the reserved forests, 24,428 square miles (Burma 22,198 ; Federated Shan States 2,230) were closed entirely to grazing as against 24,252 square miles (Burma 22,044 ; Federated Shan States 2,208) in the previous year ; while 4,564 square miles (Burma 4,503 ; Federated Shan States

61) for part of the year as against 4,509 (Burma 4,448 ; Federated Shan States 61) and 3,351 (Burma 2,543 ; Federated Shan States 808) for the whole year as against 3,172 square miles (Burma 2,455 ; Federated Shan States 717) in the previous year, were open to all animals except browsers.

100. The total expenditure on roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 7'67 lakhs (Burma 7'31; Federated Shan States '36) as against Rs. 9'38 lakhs. (Burma 9'11 ; Federated Shan States 0'27) in the previous year. This includes Rs. 21,035 spent in the Utilization Circle. New cart roads totalling 98 miles (Burma 91 ; Federated Shan States 7) cost Rs. 1'78 lakhs (Burma 1'71; Federated Shan States '07). New bridle paths totalling 133 miles (Burma 127 ; Federated Shan States 6) cost Rs. '53 lakh (Burma '51; Federated Shan States '02) and new buildings cost '1'95 lakhs (Burma 1'79 ; Federated Shan States '16).

The total book area of plantations at the end of the year was 129,889 acres (Burma 128,551; Federated Shan States 1,338) as against 130,799 acres (Burma 129,961; Federated Shan States 838) at the end of the previous year. New plantations covered 3,199 acres (Burma 2,774; Federated Shan States 425) as against 4,685 acres (Burma 4,327 ; Federated Shan States 358) in the previous year. Creeper-cutting was carried out over 331,326 acres (all in Burma) as against 204,814 acres (all in Burma) in the previous year and improvement fellings and the felling of ficus-bound trees over 186,445 acres (Burma 175,147; Federated Shan States 11,298) as against 156,656 (Burma 153,761; Federated Shan States 2,875) last year. The total expenditure for the year on regeneration and silvicultural operations for the improvement of the forests was Rs. 3'05 lakhs (Burma 2'60 ; Federated Shan States 0'45) as against Rs. 3'28 lakhs (Burma 2'44; Federated Shan States 0'84) in the previous year.

101. The total outturn of teak by lessees was 321,935 tons (Burma 290,209 ; Federated Shan States 31,726) as against 352,113 tons (Burma 309,965; Federated Shan States 42,148) in the previous year. Extraction of teak by licensees and by Government totalled 41,257 tons (Burma 39,413; Federated Shan States 1,844) and 65,334 tons (Burma 65,070; Federated Shan States 264) respectively, as against 45,497 tons (Burma 43,446; Federated Shan States 2,051) and 80,908 tons (Burma 80,858; Federated Shan States 50) last year. The total extraction of timber other than teak was 502,770 tons (Burma 458,051 ; Federated Shan States 44,719) as against 570,173 tons (Burma 514,769; Federated Shan States 55,404) last year and the total outturn of fuel was 1,131,709 tons (Burma 1,112,498; Federated Shan States 19,211) as against 992,789 tons (Burma 974,335 ; Federated Shan States 18,454) last year. Departmental extraction was again confined to the Myitmaka Extraction Division. Of 55,962 tons sold by auction during the year, Chinese purchased as much as 43,806 tons. The average price of teak per ton was Rs. 95'6 as against Rs. 97'9 in 1928-29 and Rs 96'8 in 1927-28. The decrease in the amount of teak passed for royalty is largely due to a bad floating season in the Chindwin and Shweli drainages, leased by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, but is partly counterbalanced by increases in the outturns of Messrs. Steel Brothers and

Foucar & Co. who had very favourable seasons. The decrease in the outturn of timber other than fuel is due to trade depression ; the increase in fuel to the introduction of a new method of calculating the outturn of firewood and charcoal entering notified towns. As usual the bulk of the total teak exports (219,300 tons as against 196,301 tons last year) was sent to Indian ports.

The forest nett revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 201'24 *lakhs* (Burma 185'40; Federated Shan States 15'84) as against Rs. 181'05 *lakhs* (Burma 160'79*; Federated Shan States 20'26) last year and the expenditure to Rs. 83'56 *lakhs* (Burma 78'12; Federated Shan States 5'44) against Rs. 84'35 *lakhs* (Burma 79'68; Federated Shan States 4'67) in the previous year. The nett surplus was Rs. 117'68 *lakhs* (Burma Rs. 107'28; Federated Shan States 10'40 as against Rs. 96'70 *lakhs* (Burma 81'11; Federated Shan States 15'59) in the previous year. Out of the nett increase in revenue of over Rs. 20 *lakhs* (Burma and Federated Shan States) a sum of over 13 *lakhs* is due to a change in the head of crediting royalty payable by the commercialized Utilization Circle on timber extracted from the Myitmaka Division. Profits from Government Commercial Undertakings show an increase of over Rs. 9 *lakhs* due to inclusion of profits for an additional quarter of a year and the sale of a large number of teak logs at Rangoon. Against this, there is a decrease in revenue of over Rs. 4 *lakhs* from Federated Shan States. In expenditure, there was a decrease of between Rs. 6 and 7 *lakhs* under capital outlay on forests and of between Rs. 4 and 5 *lakhs* in the Utilization Circle.

*NOTE.—Shown in the 1929-30 Forest Administration Report as 160'75 due to book adjustment.

Mines and Quarries.

102. In the year under report the number of working mines, coming within the scope of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, including quarries, was 369, as compared with 371 in 1928 and 234 in 1926. These mines were worked in the Mergui, Tavoy, Thaton, Amherst, Toungoo, Henzada, Bassein, Mandalay and Katha Districts and in the Northern and Southern Shan States. In the Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui Districts the majority of the mines are for the extraction of tin, wolfram and antimony. The decrease in the Mergui mines from 226 in 1928 to 188 in the year of report is due to the fall in the price of tin. An increase in Tavoy from 100 to 138 has not been explained. The number of mines in the Southern Shan States increased by 3, of which 2 are for hand-picking of slag. All the Northern Shan States mines with the exception of the Burma Corporation lead-silver mine at Bawdwin, are surface ones. In most of the other districts, with the exception of the Ruby Mines in Katha, the so-called mines are for the most part open stone-quarries. In Tavoy most of the unskilled labour is recruited locally ; skilled labour being recruited from India, Upper Burma and Malaya. In Mergui, the labourers are mostly Chinese and Indians, the former predominating. The Namtu-Bawdwin mines employ about 60 *per cent* Gurkhas and 40 *per cent* Yunnanese, the latter working in the dry season only. The labourers in the Mogok mines are mostly Maingthas. Two quarries in the Toungoo District and Public Works Department quarries at Mokpalin employ convict labour. In no district are children employed in mines

and women are only employed on light work. Labourers on day wages work about 9 hours a day and absent themselves when they like. Wages vary with the locality. In general, unskilled labourers make about Re. 1 a day, but they can earn as much as Rs. 2-8-0 in Tavoy. Skilled labourers get up to Rs. 3. In Mergui, Indian unskilled labourers get from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, Burmans and Chinese from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. In the Southern Shan States the ordinary rates for above ground slag-picking work is women annas 8, men Re. 1. There were no strikes during the year. A large number of Yünnanese coolies, employed by the Consolidated Tin Mines of Burma, Limited, in Tavoy, complained that they had been recruited under false pretences and threatened violence to contractors. Trouble was averted by sending them back to Lashio. Cholera broke out, but not seriously, in some of the Thatôn and Northern Shan States mines. Malaria was prevalent in Mergui, Tavoy and several other districts. The Burma Corporation is taking steps to engage an anti-malaria staff, headed by an English specialist. The sanitary conditions in most of the mines in Tavoy have improved. The Yinnyein quarries (Thatôn) and the Kyaukmadaung mine (Tavoy) were found to be unhealthy. Sanitary organisation at Namtu is said to be good. Educational facilities are provided by some of the mines in Tavoy. In the Northern Shan States, there are three schools at Bawdwin Mines for Hindu, Burmese and English children, and five at Namtu, two of which are maintained by the Corporation, one by Government, and one each by the Chinese and Mohammedan communities. In spite of 6 country spirit shops located near 6 of the principal Tavoy mines, there were 10 excise cases. The number of registered opium consumers among the mine employes in Tavoy rose from 790 to 927. Gangs of coolies still invade the Mogôk mining area and dig illicitly. There was a riot in February 1929 at the Thabawleik mine in Mergui; two Chinese were killed, and a police officer and constable wounded. Ninety-one underground and 458 above ground accidents, as against 70 and 468 last year, were reported from the Burma Corporation Mines. Of these, 17 proved fatal, 136 were serious, and 396 light. Of the 549 accidents, 441 occurred on the railway line or in the factories. Thirty-eight above ground and 6 under-ground accidents were reported from the Tavoy, Thatôn, Mergui, Mandalay, Toungoo, Katha and the Southern Shan States. Of these 19 were fatal. A prosecution under section 39 of the Indian Mines Act was instituted in Tavoy, but the accused could not be traced. In the Mergui District of 4 persons prosecuted under section 36 of the Act, 3 were convicted.

103. At the end of 1929, the number of concessions held was 434 of

New Concessions.

which 216 were under mining leases and 218 under prospecting licenses. Two hundred and twenty-three concessions were granted during the year, of which 132 were new concessions to prospect for minerals, 53 renewals of previously-granted prospecting licenses and 38 mining leases.

One hundred and four of the new concessions related to tin, wolfram and allied minerals, 43 to natural petroleum, 33 to tin, 27 to unspecified minerals except natural petroleum, 11 to lead and silver ore, 3 to coal and 1 each to wolfram and gold. One mining lease for tin, one mining lease for oil and another for tin and allied minerals were surrendered during the year. One mining lease for tin was cancelled for non-payment of dead rent. Two mining leases for tin and allied minerals in Mergui District were cancelled for non-development of the areas concerned : and

another in the same district was cancelled for non-payment of dead rent and non-development. One mining lease for mineral oil in Pakôkku District was allowed to lapse. The principal change made during the year in the Directions regulating the grant of mineral concessions, concerned the plugging of petroleum wells. This has now to be carried out twelve months before the expiry of the mining lease or as soon as the lessee has given twelve months' notice of surrender (or less), and must be satisfactorily reported on, before refund of the mining deposit. The other new Direction concerns the perforation of dip-rod pipes, used in measuring petroleum tanks.

104. The output of petroleum decreased from 262 to 253 million gallons but the value increased from Rs. 4'91 crores to Rs. 5'36 crores. The Yenangaung field produced 820,000 gallons less than last year. A decrease of 22,500,000 odd gallons from the Chauk Field is presumably the result of voluntary restriction. There were decreases also in Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Minbu owing to stoppage of work, smaller output from old wells and fewer drillings. In the Upper Chindwin and Pakôkku, increases were due to new drillings.

105. The output of lead, silver, zinc and copper ore rose from 446,862 tons to 468,023 tons. The production of ore by the Burma Corporation, Limited, from the Bawdwin Mines during the year exceeded that of last year. The Corporation's smelting and refinery operations resulted in the production of 79,033 tons of lead, 1,200 tons of antimonial lead, 58,435 tons of zinc concentrates, 11,303 tons of copper matte, 3,065 tons of nickel speiss, and 7,280,517 troy ounces of refined silver. The Bawsaing Mines of the Shan States Silver Lead Corporation produced 386 tons of galena. The Mawson Concessions of Messrs. Steel Brothers and the Lawksawk Mines of the Lawksawk *Sawbwa* produced 288 and 75 tons of galena, respectively. The Mawson Mines of Messrs. Tan Po Yin produced 2 tons of lead ore and 3,300 tons of slag.

106 These are only worked by the Burma Ruby Mines, Limited. The production of rubies rose from 32,010 carats in 1928 to 37,640 carats in 1929, while that of sapphires and spinels fell from 4,500 and 3,870 carats, respectively in 1928, to 2,530 and 3,480 carats in 1929. The total value of precious stones rose from Rs. 1'78 lakhs in 1928 to Rs. 1'82 lakhs in 1929. The value in 1927 was Rs. 2'80 lakhs. Only one mine was worked during the year—the Kathe Valley Mine.

107. The production of tin concentrates rose from 3,522 tons in 1928 to 3,669 tons in the year of report, the value falling from Rs. 51'59 lakhs to Rs. 49'49 lakhs. Tavoy contributed mainly to the increase in production. The output of tungsten ore rose from 445 tons in 1928 to 1,060 tons in the year of report. This large increase is due to the rise in the price of wolfram. The output of iron ore fell from 74,813 tons to 41,001 tons but the value rose from Rs. 75 lakh to Rs. 1'33 lakhs. All the iron-ore was produced by the Burma Corporation, Limited, and was used as a flux in their smelter at Namtu. The quantity of amber imported from the Hukawng

Valley was 19'6 cwt. as against 29'4 cwt. in the previous year. The quantity of Jadeite produced in Myitkyina rose from 2,844 tons to 3,451 tons but was of an inferior quality. Only 36 ounces as against 71 ounces of gold were obtained in the Katha and Upper Chindwin Districts.

108. Building materials and road metal extracted during 1929
Quarry Stones and Clay. amounted to 2,023,918 tons, or 67,600 tons less than the output of the preceding year. The increases and decreases in the various districts are ascribed, respectively, to greater and smaller demands by the Public Works Department, Municipalities and Burma Railways. Prome, Thatôn, Amherst, Magwe, Pakôkku, Mandalay and Sagaing Districts were mainly responsible for the net decrease. The output of clay for pottery rose from 26,865 tons to 28,026 tons. The decrease in the output of soap-sand from 3,363 to 2,777 tons was due chiefly to abnormal rains in the Meiktila District.

Manufactures.

109. The industrial element forms only a small part of the population ; the great majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The most important industries in 1929, as in previous years, were rice-milling, petroleum refining, the extraction and conversion of timber, mining and transport. The number of persons employed in rice mills fell from 41,327 to 39,685, and of those employed in saw-mills from 14,526 to 13,991. The total number of persons employed by different industries fell from 101,586 to 98,077. Speaking generally, the more important trades appear to have suffered more than the minor industries, but Namtu lead-smelting shows an increased number of employees. The proposal to extend the Indian Factories Act to small factories is still in abeyance and seems likely to remain there owing to financial stringency. Owing to a depleted staff, less than half of the registered factories could be inspected and it is noted in the Factories Report, that unless vacancies are filled, efficiency in administering the Act in the Province is impossible.

110. There were 976 working registered factories at the end of the year as against 968 at the end of the year
Factories. preceding. Trade was generally slack and many of them were open for a few weeks only. Only two new rice mills were registered, their number being now 608. The number of saw mills decreased by 4 to 160. Among novelties may be mentioned the opening of a woollen (weaving) factory in the Insein Gaol, a hosiery factory, and a stone-crushing yard in Rangoon. A lac factory appears again on the list and a very promising dyeing factory is now working. Although the smaller electrical stations do not come under the Indian Factories Act, it may be noted that there are now about 110 electrical supply concerns which probably represent much money that would otherwise have been spent on unnecessary rice mills. The number of women employed decreased from 10,249 to 9,774 and the number of children from 845 to 752. Accidents increased from 1,482 to 1,988. Of these 20 were fatal, 351 were classed as serious and 1,617 as minor, as

against 16,248 and 1,218, respectively, in the preceding year. All the industrial districts contributed to the increase except Mandalay. In the Northern Shan States the drop in the total number of accidents was accompanied by an increase in the number of fatal and serious. In Hanthawaddy and Magwe, where the increase in the number of minor accidents rose from 27 to 195 and from 96 to 252, respectively, better reporting by the large oil companies is a partial explanation. The Burma Oil Company experienced three explosions, two at the Syriam refinery, and one at Tharrawaddy resulting in eight deaths. Thirty-nine prosecutions were instituted and 28 convictions obtained as against 46 and 33, respectively, in the preceding year. The housing of labour has not altered materially. Towards the end of the year the Local Government addressed several public bodies on the subject of the housing question in Rangoon and it is hoped that better accommodation will be provided for the working classes. Latrine accommodation at the mills appears to be improving slowly. Workmen, on the whole, appear to be adequately fed and healthy. Owing to shortness of staff only 379 out of 976 factories were inspected during the year as against 715 out of 968 last year.

Trade.

111. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province during the year 1929-30 with foreign countries, Indian ports and between Provincial ports was Rs. 112'84 crores, being an increase of Rs. 3'20 crores over the value of the preceding year. The value of the trade with foreign ports rose from Rs. 55'27 crores to Rs. 61'42 crores; trade with Indian ports fell from Rs. 49'85 crores to Rs. 45'87 crores. The value of trade between Provincial ports rose from Rs. 4'53 crores to Rs. 5'55 crores. The total trade, therefore, made some small recovery from the previous year's figures and approximated more nearly to that of 1926-27. The coasting trade, apart from inter-Provincial trade, decreased but the foreign trade improved very slightly in the imports and materially in exports. Luxury articles all showed a decline, due to the fall in price of the staple Provincial product, paddy.

The balance of trade with foreign countries increased in Burma's favour from Rs. 12'65 crores to Rs. 17'81 crores; with India the balance in Burma's favour decreased from Rs. 18'52 crores to Rs. 15'62 crores. The United Kingdom's share of the import trade dropped again from 44'19 *per cent.* to 41'56 *per cent.* and of the export trade from 18'51 *per cent.* to 16'33 *per cent.* The share of Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) in the export trade declined from 19'59 *per cent.* to 17'66 *per cent.* but its share of the import trade increased from 19'62 *per cent.* to 21'12 *per cent.* Asia's share increased on both sides, imports rising from 18'26 *per cent.* to 20'45 *per cent.* and exports from 17'84 *per cent.* to 25'49 *per cent.* Rangoon absorbed 85'73 *per cent.* of the total trade in private merchandise. The nett customs duty, inclusive of duty on imported salt rose from Rs. 4'67 crores to Rs. 4'72 crores.

112. The total value of the principal articles imported from foreign countries rose from Rs. 20'73 crores to Rs. 21'18 crores but that of Indian imports fell from Rs. 14'38 crores to Rs. 13'86 crores. Cotton manufactures

including twist, etc., which were over one quarter of the total foreign imports, rose in value from Rs. 5'09 crores to Rs. 5'68 crores. Although the amount of foreign yarn continued to decrease there was a marked recovery of the coasting trade in this article : total imports reached nearly 14 million pounds against a little under 11 in the previous year. Imports of Japanese yarn increased while the supply from other foreign sources diminished. Owing to the rumour that piece-goods duties would be increased by the Finance Bill at the end of the year in the interests of Indian mills, supplies arrived considerably in advance of actual market requirements with the result that the market was distinctly overstocked. This was more particularly the case with Japanese piece-goods, import of which still further increased. The increased rate of duty has had little immediate effect on prices ; the decrease in the price of raw material has assisted in bringing about this result. Mixed cotton and artificial silk goods show a large rise from 3'2 in 1928-29 to 6'7 million yards in 1929-30 which may be compared with 7'3 million yards in 1927-28. Imports from Japan accounted for 5'3 million yards ; previously half the trade had been with the United Kingdom. Italy sent 277,000 lbs. of blankets as against 7,000 in 1928-29. The process of supplanting pure silk goods by those of a mixed quality continued. The decrease of pure silk goods fell chiefly on China and the Straits. Japan maintained her portion of the trade. Japan also captured the bulk of the increase in mixed-quality piece-goods, the imports of which rose from 275,000 lbs. to 461,000 lbs. and now supplies more than half the trade. A further decline though of a small amount was again registered in the value of woollen goods, though the quantity imported shows a slight increase. Italy obtained the major share of the trade in carpets and rugs at the expense of the United Kingdom. Shipment of woollen piece-goods from Japan likewise expanded.

There was a slight increase in the quantity of imported metals and ores from 73,576 tons to 77,312 tons. Had it not been for a shipment of 112,000 cwts. of copper ore from Norway, there would have been a decrease. The share of the United Kingdom, the largest supplier, again decreased from Rs. 112'68 *lakhs* to Rs. 111'34 *lakhs*. Hardware again shows a small decrease from Rs. 63'75 *lakhs* to Rs. 62'06 *lakhs*. The United Kingdom increased her share by 1 *lakh* to Rs. 23'29 *lakhs* ; Germany's trade fell away by half a *lakh* to Rs. 16'54 *lakhs*. The value of imported machinery and mill work increased from Rs. 1,69'51 *lakhs* to Rs. 18'51 *lakhs*. The increase is largely due to the import of engines by the Burma Railways, the value of engines and tenders amounting to Rs. 37'5 *lakhs* as against Rs. 7'7 *lakhs* in the previous year. Mining machinery fell from Rs. 48'5 *lakhs* to Rs. 36 *lakhs*. The total imports of liquors show a further decrease of 21,620 gallons on the figures for the previous year, but the amount was still over 15,000 gallons more than the average for the three years 1925-26 to 1927-28. Of portable liquors rum alone increased by some 300 gallons. The amount of imported salt rose from 81,000 to 94,000 tons, and the value from Rs. 20'27 *lakhs* to Rs. 23'86 *lakhs*. Imports from the United Kingdom doubled, those from Italian East Africa trebled. The decrease of German salt from 42,000 to 34,000 tons is said to have been due to tonnage difficulties. Imports of Burma salt amounted to 896 as against 280 tons. The value of sugar fell from Rs. 73'9 *lakhs* to Rs. 70'5 *lakhs*,

but the amount imported rose from 41,152 tons to 42,601 tons. The value of imported coal rose from Rs. 1'01 crores to Rs. 1'08 crores, the increase of coal imported from Bengal amounting to over 86,000 tons. The value of tobacco declined from Rs. 1'58 crores to Rs. 1'53 crores. There was a continued increase in cigarettes imported from India, and a consequent decrease in foreign cigarettes. The total amount of all imported mineral oils dropped from 28,395,216 gallons valued at Rs. 63'59 *lakhs* to 25,138,616 gallons valued at Rs. 50'02 *lakhs*. Fuel oil decreased from 25,941,417 gallons to 23,588,819 gallons: the bulk arrived, as usual, from Persia, but Dutch Borneo increased her contribution from 1,970,528 to 3,646,410 gallons. Kerosene oil from the United States of America dropped from 1,261,898 to 809,644 gallons. Lubricating oil fell off from 595,097 gallons to 420,513 gallons: more actually came from the United Kingdom to the extent of 42,920 gallons against 31,352, while the United States of America sent 375,256 gallons against 562,882. Import of motor cars declined generally and particularly in the foreign trade—1,133 as against 1,706. The increase in imports by coasting trade (483 as against 168) is due to import by General Motors, Limited, who have recently started an assembly plant in Bombay. Italy alone shows an increase. Imports of motor cycles amounted to 102 against 100 last year: of these 96 came from the United Kingdom. Imports of motor omnibuses decreased from 1,688 to 1,164. Imports of boots and shoes increased enormously from 816,830 pairs to 1,562,809 pairs. Japan has practically a monopoly of boots and shoes of materials other than leather. The total value of chemicals advanced from Rs. 21'85 *lakhs* to Rs. 24'96 *lakhs*. The value of imported matches decreased from Rs. 5'77 *lakhs* to Rs. 2'68 *lakhs*, owing to increased local production. There was a further drop in the total value of provisions from 157'7 *lakhs* to 155'4 *lakhs*. Supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America increased: those from the Straits Settlements, Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland decreased. Imports of Indian tea increased by some 430,000 lbs. Imports of gunny bags from Bengal decreased from 52,910,143 valued at Rs. 2,62'22 *lakhs* to 48,855,578 valued at Rs. 240'11 *lakhs*.

113. The total value of Rangoon exports, both to foreign and Indian ports, rose from Rs. 53'29 crores to Rs. 56'40 crores.

Export Trade.

The total shipment of rice and paddy to foreign ports was 2,048,325 tons valued at Rs. 25'97 crores against 1,537,992 tons valued at Rs. 20'72 crores, figures for paddy being 23,335 tons valued at Rs. 17'81 *lakhs* against 45,894 tons valued at Rs. 40'81 *lakhs*. The shipment of rice and paddy to Indian ports (excluding Burma ports) amounted to 1,082,617 tons valued at Rs. 13'73 crores against 1,248,401 tons valued at Rs. 16'65 crores, paddy figures being 173,154 tons valued at Rs. 1'62 crores against 188,112 tons valued at Rs. 1'90 crores. The grand total of rice and paddy exports to foreign and Indian ports (excluding Burma ports) was therefore 3,130,942 tons valued at Rs. 39'70 crores against 2,786,393 tons valued at Rs. 37'37 crores. The increase is entirely due to increased shipments during the first three months of the 1930 season.

The figures recorded for the years 1928 and 1929 (corresponding roughly to the rice seasons) are 2,783,496 and 2,767,242 tons, respectively. Shipments during the first three months of 1930 amounted to 1,190,338 tons as against 823,741 and 826,638 tons in the corresponding periods of

1928 and 1929, respectively. The official year 1929-30 opened with the price of rice—Big Mill Specials at Rs. 375/380 and declined steadily with little demand in the Far East or India. Scarcity of supplies effected an improvement of price in May which closed at Rs. 397/8 and in June reports of extensive damage to crops in Bengal and Assam, caused a sharp rise, Rs. 435 being touched at the end of the month. The reports proved to have been exaggerated and prices declined throughout July : matters improved during August and in September a strong demand from Java forced the price up to Rs. 470. Business then fell off with the close of the season, the price declining to Rs. 370. Rangoon paddy prices stood at Rs. 155 at the beginning of April 1929, rose to Rs. 195 in September and October and declined to Rs. 155 at the close of the season. The new season saw a marked drop in price and supplies came in freely after the middle of January : it was not till March that a tendency to hold off supplies appeared, the price rising from Rs. 133 to Rs. 136. Rice shipments in the meantime had been considerably heavier than in the past two years and in consequence of the drop in paddy, could be marketed at lower prices. Big Mill Specials opened at Rs. 365 and stood at Rs. 360 at the end of the year. The main feature of this period was the strong demand from Shanghai owing to famine conditions in China. Competition with Siam and Saigon was not so marked as in the previous year. The lowering of the export duty, with effect from March 1st, 1930, should enable Burma to compete on an equal footing with Saigon. The total quantity of rice bran exported was 235,837 tons valued at Rs. 45 a ton, as against 236,957 tons valued at Rs. 55 a ton. The United Kingdom slightly increased her share, so did the Straits Settlements, but Germany took less than last year. The quantity of mineral oils exported rose from 159,345,355 gallons to 178,968,279 gallons but the value fell from Rs. 9'20 crores to Rs. 9'15 crores. The year 1928-29 saw a drop in export of Kerosene to the extent of about 15 million gallons : the figures for 1929-30 show a recovery of 10 million gallons. The increase went mainly to Madras. Exports of benzine and petrol show an increase of 9 million gallons. There was practically no change in the amount and value of paraffin-wax and candles exported. Shipments of raw cotton improved by 1,400 tons. Poor trade conditions in Lancashire and the heavy stock of Indian cotton already held there cause a drop in shipments to the United Kingdom. The main features of the year was the large demand from China, chiefly Shanghai, where cheap labour and boycott of Japanese goods led to a considerable revival of local industries. The total shipments of teakwood amounted to 219,302 cubic tons valued at Rs. 4'06 crores. This includes shipments from Moulemein : in previous years shipments from Rangoon only were shown. Exports to Europe remained steady. Shipments to Bombay and Bengal improved, those to Madras fell off. The value of hides and skins exported dropped heavily from Rs. 41'96 lakhs to Rs. 18'89 lakhs. Tonnage was about half that of 1928-29. The most marked decreases are to be found in shipments of cow hides to Germany and Italy. A number of failures among tanning firms of Germany are reported. Foreign exports of beans fell away, while India took more, the nett result being much the same as last year. The value of rubber exported was Rs. 54'50 lakhs as against Rs. 61'02 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom improved by over 300 tons to 2,436 tons. Exports of lac to foreign countries declined from 13,774 cwts. valued at Rs. 11'88 lakhs to 5,431 cwts. valued at Rs. 5'45 lakhs. The bulk was again taken by the

United States of America. The metal trade showed further increase. Total foreign exports under metals and ores amounted to 170,942 tons as against 170,012 tons. There was a slight increase in pig-lead. Wolfram more than doubled. Shipments of tin ore from Tavoy rose from 1,607 tons to 2,266 tons. Shipments of jadestone decreased from 2,688 cwts. valued at Rs. 5'82 *lakhs* to 2,137 cwts. valued at Rs. 4'86 *lakhs*. With the exception of 1 cwt. to Japan, the whole went to China.

114. The Maritime intra-provincial trade of the Province was mainly shared by the ports of Rangoon, Akyab, Mergui and Tavoy. The total value rose from Rs. 4'17 crores to Rs. 4'88 crores.

Intra-Provincial Seaborne Trade

115. For the reasons given in the Report for 1925-26, information on this point is no longer available.

Transfrontier Trade with China, Siam and Dependencies

116. In connection with the enquiry into banking and credit, for which an all-India Committee was appointed in June 1929, committees were appointed in every province in India. The report of the Burma Committee was published in three volumes in September and October 1930 after the close of the year of this report. The committee's report proper was contained in volume I, while the other volumes contained evidence and other supplementary matter.

Banks.

Omitting Co-operative banks, there are 21 banks in Burma which work on Western lines. These are the Imperial Bank of India, nine exchange-banks, the Oversea-Chinese Bank, seven other banks, organised as banking companies, one private bank, and two undertakings carrying on banking as a subsidiary business. The total number of offices of banks working on Western lines in the Province is 36, of which 20 are in Rangoon. The Imperial Bank of India has six branches: The exchange-banks make a speciality of financing sea-borne trade, both import and export. The Burma branches of Indian exchange-banks finance trade with India as well as trade with other countries, but the latter is the more important. The exchange-banks are as follows:—Allahabad Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Lloyd's Bank, Mercantile Bank of India, National Bank of India, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, National City Bank of New York, Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, and the Yokohama Specie Bank. The Chartered Bank and the National Bank of India, beside their headquarters at Rangoon have branch offices at Tavoy and Mandalay, respectively: all the other Banks have their sole Burma office in Rangoon. The Oversea Chinese Bank is a Chinese Company with a capital and reserve of nine to ten million rupees, registered at Singapore and by its articles of association limiting transfers of its shares to Chinese unless the sanction of the directors is obtained. Besides Rangoon, there are branches at Amoy, one in Sumatra, and four in Malaya. It does no business with India. Its depositors and borrowers are chiefly Chinese: its chief business is exchange between Rangoon and Hongkong, Amoy and the Straits. The seven banks organised as banking companies are as follows:—the Bengal Central Bank, the Central Bank of India, the Burma Loan Bank, Thomas Cook & Sons (Bankers), the Chinese

Merited Bank, the Bank of Upper Burma and Dawson's Bank. These are all small banking concerns except the Central Bank of India (28 millions) and Dawsons (1·6 millions). The last named is the only agricultural bank in Burma, working on Western lines. The head office is at Pyapôn, and there are 8 branches, one at Rangoon, seven in the Delta. The paid-up capital now amounts to Rs. 57½ lakhs; it has Rs. 90 lakhs of deposits, and 70 lakhs of advances, of which 35 to 40 *per cent* are given as croploans. Of these banks organized as banking companies only three—Dawsons Bank, the Bank of Upper Burma and the Burma Loan Bank—are registered in Burma. The only private bank is Messrs. A. Scott & Co., which belongs to a partnership, and conducts banking business of the agency class. The two undertakings carrying on banking as a subsidiary business are Balthazar & Son, Ltd. and Barnett Bros., Ltd. The former is a private company carrying on a general banking business alongside its main business of auctioneer, estate agent, import and investment agent. Barnett Bros., Ltd., a public company, working as grocers and provision merchants, carries on a small subsidiary banking business to the extent of accepting fixed deposits and deposits on current account, but does not make advances.

The only place in Burma at which cheques are cleared is Rangoon, where the clearing is managed by the Imperial Bank of India. The members of the clearing are the Imperial Bank, the 9 exchange-banks, and the Central Bank of India. Thomas Cook & Sons (Bankers), Dawsons Bank and A. Scott & Co. clear through clearing banks. Other banks have no access to this clearing.

The total clearings for every week in 1927-29 are given in volume 2 of the Report of the Burma Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. It is clear that there was a steady growth until 1913. According to the Controller of the Currency the total for the financial year 1915-16 was only 395 millions, or less than two-thirds of the 1913 total. Subsequently there was a rapid rise to 1,281 millions in 1926, a sudden dip in 1923 and a partial recovery in 1924. According to the most reliable returns, the totals in 1928 and 1929 were 1,204 and 1,216 millions, respectively.

Public Works.

117. A number of administrative changes took place during the year.

Administrative and
General

The Construction Subdivision No. II of the Rangoon Division, the Nyaunglebin Construction Subdivision of the Pegu Division, and the Mokpalin Jail Subdivision of the Thatôn Division, were abolished. The headquarters of the Ye Subdivision of the Amherst Division was transferred from Ye to Thanbyuzayat. The Construction Subdivision of the Akyab Division was abolished and the works comprised therein transferred to the Headquarters and Eastern Subdivisions of the same Division. The Victoria Point Subdivision of the Mergui Division was constituted.

(i) Roads and Buildings.

118. The Roads Committee of the Communications Board continued to advise the Local Government on the development of the road communications of the

Province. There was however an insufficiency of business during the

year under review for the Committee to have more than one meeting. At this meeting, held on the 8th August 1929, seventeen items of work were considered. Of these, 9 new items involving a total expenditure of Rs. 13'41 *lakhs*, the Committee recommended be financially sanctioned. The remaining items related to anticipated excesses over existing amounts of financial sanctions, which excesses the Committee recommended be passed. The Local Government in all cases accepted the advice of the Committee. On the 31st March 1930 the length of metalled roads in the Province, outside municipal and notified areas, stood at 1,741 miles and that of unmetalled roads at 7,823 miles, as against 1,285 and 5,176, respectively, in the previous year. The big increase is due chiefly to trunk road construction. Local authorities maintained 295 miles of metalled roads and 2,680 miles of unmetalled roads.

The total expenditure on communications was Rs. 115'82 *lakhs* of which Rs. 68'61 *lakhs* were spent on original works and Rs. 47'21 *lakhs* on repairs. The major portion of the expenditure under original works was on trunk roads, chiefly the Rangoon-Mandalay Trunk Road, as it is most desirable to have this trunk road completed as soon as possible. The other roads of the Province, for which provision was made in the 1929-30 Provincial Estimates, have progressed satisfactorily. The two road works, *viz.*, the Mansi-Namkham Road in the Bhamo District and the road from 8½ miles of the Jade Mines Roads to Shaduzup in the Myitkyina District, both of which are in the Backward Tracts have made good progress, while the N'Sup-Sumprabum Road in the Myitkyina District which is being financed from Central Revenues, is well towards completion. The only work on which convict labour was employed was the Magwe-Yenangyang Road in the Magwe District.

119. The expenditure on Civil Buildings was Rs. 71'02 *lakhs* compared with Rs. 92'62 *lakhs* in 1928-29 and Rs. 114'90 *lakhs* in 1927-28. Rs. 55'40 *lakhs* were spent on original works and Rs. 15'62 *lakhs* on repairs. These figures include Central and Provincial Expenditure and the value of work done for Local Authorities and treated as "Deposit Works."

The principal projects undertaken were :—Mental Hospital, Tadagale ; quarters for Inspector of Police, Insein ; aerodromes at Mergui and Victoria Point and a landing-ground at Moulmein ; Overseers' quarters at Kyaukpau and Minbya ; quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 6 Head Constables and 23 Constables at Wakema ; Police Cottages at Nattalin ; new Civil Hospital at Zigôn ; new combined Police Station and Treasure Vault and a separate Reporting Station at Lemye-thna, Henzada District ; High Court Judge's quarters at Mandalay ; Police Cottages at Thazi and Meiktila ; new Hospital at Pyu (Toungoo) ; new X-Ray and Operation Block for the Civil General Hospital, Mandalay ; accommodation for the Eastern and Western Battalions, Military Police, Myitkyina ; new Observation Ward at Katha ; Out-door Dispensary for the Civil Hospital, Mogôk ; defensible Police Station at Ye-U ; quarters for an Inspector of Police at Sagaing.

The construction of the Rangoon Courts, and the University Buildings were continued during the year.

The following works were completed during the year :—Tamwe Police Station, Rangoon ; new Medical College, Rangoon ; remodelling of the Public Works Department Store Yard, Rangoon ; quarters for

Assistant Lecturer in Electrical Engineering ; Sea wall at Mergui ; erection of an unattended Direction Light at Inzauk Reef, Tavoy River ; Government Anglo-Vernacular High Schools at Akyab and Pyapôn ; five Inspection Bungalows in the Colony East of Kayan in Pegu and Hanthawaddy ; Court House at Kungyangon ; additions and alterations to the Lock-up at Pyapôn ; armed Police Lock-up at Kayan ; quarters for one Sub-Inspector of Police and 9 Constables at Kyaukkyi in the Myaungmya District ; quarters for 19 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 13 Constables at Pyapôn ; quarters for 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 8 Head Constables, 41 Constables at Yandoon (Maubin) ; quarters for 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 5 Constables at Bogale ; quarters for 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 3 Head Constables and 18 Constables at Shwedaung ; quarters for 5 Sub-Inspectors of Police at Paungde ; quarters for 4 Sub-Inspectors and 19 Constables at Yegyi ; quarters for 5 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables and 9 Constables at Kothein ; quarters for 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 30 Constables at the Training Department at Bassein ; quarters for 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 16 Constables at Ye ; quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 23 Constables at Myinmu in the Lower Chindwin District ; quarters for 13 Sub-Inspectors and 8 Head Constables at Sagaing.

Farm Buildings at Pantalut (Maubin), Paungde (Prome), Magwe (Magwe), Kyehmon (Lower Chindwin), Kanbalu (Shwebo), Pinbyu (Minbu), Chiba (Shwebo) ; Township Court House at Zigôn ; Lock-up at Zigôn ; Court House at Moulmein ; temporary Prison Camp at Mokpalin Quarries to accommodate 1,110 prisoners ; extension of Mokpalin Quarries Camp Jail ; Office for the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Magwe ; Senior Warden's quarters, Geologist's quarters at Yenangyaung ; Assistant Warden's quarters at Chauk ; Township Court House at Sagu in the Minbu District ; quarters for Police Headquarters Assistant at Thayetmyo and Henzada ; permanent Dispensary with outhouses at Tamu (Upper Chindwin), quarters for the Civil Headquarters Assistant at Katha ; new Opium Shop at Pinlebu, defensible Police Stations at Tabayin and Taze (Shwebo).

120. The expenditure under head "Miscellaneous," which includes

	water supply and sewerage schemes, was 2'70
Miscellaneous.	lakhs on Government works and 2'88 lakhs on
	public bodies compared with 2'95 lakhs and 6'04 lakhs, respectively, in
	1928-29.

On Government account Rs. 2'30 lakhs was spent on original works and Rs. '04 lakh on repairs. The whole of the expenditure on account of public bodies, viz., Rs. 2'88 lakhs was incurred on original works.

A number of projects, for either supplying water or improving existing water-supply schemes for buildings, especially Jails, Police Stations, C.I.D. Lines, Hospital, Public Health and Technical Institute, were sanctioned during the year. A tube-well was sunk successfully at the Medical College for garden watering. Berkfield pressure wall-filters were provided at the kitchen and bathroom of wards Nos. 13 and 14, General Hospital, Rangoon. Mild steel tanks were re-constructed at Oil Officer's Quarters, Syriam. The work of installing Siemen's full bore water-meters for measuring water supplied to bungalows in the unretained area, Rangoon Cantonment, and meter for water supplied to the Technical Institute, are in hand. Estimates for sinking tube-wells at Yodayadat and Daikpyet villages, Bassein, Kyaukpyu, Pyu, Waw,

Kyônpyaw and Magwe were prepared and submitted for disposal. Tube-wells at Magwe and Taungdwingyi were tested as to yield. New tube-wells at Madaya and Thingangyun were sunk. An improved water supply scheme for Tharrawaddy was put in hand. The survey for a permanent water supply for Mandalay was completed and plans and estimates are under preparation. Temporary water supply scheme for a portion of Mandalay was completed and handed over to the Municipality. Plans and estimates are under preparation for water supply schemes for Kyaukpadaung, Henzada, Taungdwingyi, Yenangyaung, Salin, Sale, Syriam, etc. Projects for water supply schemes for Taunggyi, Myingyan, Allanmyo, Minbu, Thayetmyo, Wakêma, Moulmein, Mawlaik, Kyaikto, Kyaiklat, Thônzè, Zigôn, Pyinmana, Nattalin, Mergui and Paungdè, have been partially investigated.

Sanitation, etc., to all the buildings on the Rangoon University Estate is in hand.

An estimate for sanitary installation, water distribution and sewerage scheme for the Hon'ble Judge's quarters, Mandalay, has been sanctioned and work is in progress.

The survey work for a drainage scheme for Myitkyina is in progress ; also plans and estimates have been prepared for drainage schemes for Kandawgyi tank at Mônywa, bazaar at Shwebo and Henzada. The surveys for drainage schemes at Prome, Maymyo, Sagaing, Nyaunglebin, Pegu, Wakêma, Insein, Kyaiklat, Myanaung and Pyinmana were in some cases completed and in others under preparation.

Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for dry goods, cloth, vegetable and miscellaneous bazaars at Bogale, Kyaukpyu, Wakêma and Shwegyin.

(ii) *Railways and Tramways.*

121. The total mileage of the system increased from 1930'51 miles to 2046'28 miles, by the opening to traffic during

Railways : Construction and Surveys.

the year under report of 115'77 miles, made up thus :—Natmauk to Nyaungdo (Taungdwingyi-Kyaukpadaung line) 35'85 miles, Myingyan to Myotha 42'24 miles, Myotha to Paleik 26'62 miles, and Nyaunglebin to Madauk 11'06 miles. The following sections were under construction at the end of the year :—Nyaungdo to Kyaukpadaung 10'97 miles ; Minbu-Pakökku (No. 1 Patanago Division) 41'00 miles (work suspended by order of the Railway Board owing to lack of funds in April 1929). It was anticipated that the remaining section of the Taungdwingyi-Kyaukpadaung line would be ready for opening in February 1931. The report and detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 330'91 lakhs for the construction of the Lashio-Muse Railway have been received. No further advance in the Burma-Siam Scheme has been possible. Work on the Sagaing bridge was pushed on during the year with the result that the approach banks were nearly completed. One abutment was founded and the second was in hand. A further large allotment of funds was provided for 1930-31. It is proposed to extend the railway line from Prome to Allanmyo.

122. There were only 4 accidents during the year in which people were either killed or injured. There were also

Accidents and Inter- ruptions

20 accidents, causing damage to railway stock. Three coolies were injured at Thabyedaung Railway Station owing to a collision between ballast and cooly wagons

during shunting. Four persons were killed and four injured, as the result of a collision between a motor bus and a train at a level-crossing near Taungtha. The killed and injured were the driver, spareman and passengers of the bus. The Railway Report states that the bus-driver deliberately tried to cross the line in the face of an approaching train. The level-crossing, however, was provided with neither gates nor warning boards. Another accident involving personal injuries was a collision of a taxi with the level-crossing gate at Lower Kemmendine Road, in which the taxi-driver was seriously hurt and three other occupants of the car received slight injuries. Owing to very heavy rain in May 1929, the Southern Shan States Railway Line was flooded between Hsa Mong-Hkam and Kanna. Transshipment was impossible and mails had to be carried to and from Aungban by motor-bus. The line was rectified and through communication restored in four days. In the same month there was dislocation of the service for seven days between Sagaing and Ngatayan and Sagaing and Mōnywa. The next serious interruption took place, after very heavy rain, on the 8th September 1929, when the Southern Shan States line was breached between Myindaik and Kalaw. Slips also occurred between Sintaung and Myindaik and between Heho and Shwemyaung. Booking of all kinds of traffic beyond Heho was stopped for eight days. There were also dislocations of service between Natyekan and Chaungu (Ye-u Branch), Thawathi and Yeni, and between Pyudwin and Bawdigon (Pynmana-Natmauk Branch) on the same day. Later on in the same month there were again dislocations on the Ye-u Branch and the Southern Shan States Railway. The longest delay was one of 7 days owing to a bad slip of the embankment between Heho and Namnoi. This was followed by another slip in the same neighbourhood in October 1929, where normal traffic between Heho and Shwemyaung was held up for 11 days.

123. The number of passengers carried on the whole system fell from 35,374,131 in 1928-29 to 33,123,817 in 1929-30. The gross earnings fell from Rs. 4'98 crores to Rs. 4'87 crores, a decrease of Rs. 10'87 lakhs. Goods earnings increased from Rs. 3'15 crores to Rs. 3'17 crores. The working expenses again increased from Rs. 3'01 crores to Rs. 3'07 crores, so that the nett earnings fell from Rs. 1'97 crores to Rs. 1'80 crores, a decrease of Rs. 17 lakhs. The number of third class passengers carried decreased by 2'18 millions, the third class ticket earnings falling by nearly Rs. 11 lakhs, or Rs. 21 lakhs since 1927-28. The third class earnings in the Rangoon suburban traffic decreased by Rs. 35,000. This is a decrease of Rs. 1'42 lakhs since 1925-26. There was a general reduction of third class fares in the longer distance zones with effect from 1st January 1929. Considering the general economic depression of the year, it may be estimated that the loss due to reduction in fares is in the neighbourhood of 3 lakhs. Increased speed, additional trains and reduced fares have failed to make any impression on motor competition. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings increased from 60'5 in 1928-29 to 62'9 in 1929-30. The percentage of nett earnings on total capital at charge decreased from 6'33 to 5'38. Capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 2'06 crores which brought the total expenditure up to the end of the year from the commencement of operations to Rs. 34'23 crores. Expenditure on new lines during the year amounted to Rs. 83'88 lakhs, of which Rs. 27'57

lakhs was spent on the Minbu and Pakôkku District Railways, Rs. 19'29 *lakhs* on the Sagaing Bridge, Rs. 17'61 *lakhs* on the Myingyan-Natogyi-Paleik Railway, and Rs. 14'83 *lakhs* on the Taungdwingyi-Kyaukpadaung Railway. The Padu Channel Cut was completed during the year. Progress was made on the following works :—(1) Remodelling Keighly Street, (2) Extension to Myitnge workshops, (3) Remodelling Manpwe Locomotive Yard, (4) Extension and alteration to Maymyo Engine Shed, (5) New Engine Shed and Locomotive Yard at Thazi (6), Remodelling Myingyan Station Yard. No new surveys were sanctioned during the year. The Lashio-Muse and Prome-Allanmyo-Sathwa Railways surveys were completed.

124. The number of passengers carried by the Rangoon Tramways decreased from 28,200,492 to 28,176,136, and the receipts declined from Rs. 12'56 *lakhs* to Rs. 12'43 *lakhs*. The running mileage was computed at 3,039,588 against 2,947,652 in 1928-29. No new sections were opened to traffic.

The number of passengers carried by the Mandalay tramways decreased from 3'20 millions to 2'49 millions; receipts declined from Rs. 2'52 *lakhs* to Rs. 2'23 *lakhs*. The mileage run was 606,716.

(iii) Canals.

125. In view of the recommendation of the Consulting Engineer to widen and deepen the Twante Canal, the work of restricting the width of the Chord Cut at Letpangon was stopped, but a small length of 100 feet was pitched with laterite bars, as an experiment. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5'21 *lakhs* against Rs. 5'34 *lakhs* in the previous year, the decrease being due to rent derived from the area leased out for cultivation and industrial purposes being credited to the Government Estate Department, to which the land has been made over. The working expenses were Rs. 0'48 *lakh* which is the same as last year. The nett results of the year therefore fell from Rs. 4'86 *lakhs* to Rs. 4'73 *lakhs*.

The gross receipts from the Pegu-Sittang Canal amounted to Rs. 2'01 *lakhs* against Rs. 1'89 *lakhs* in the previous year, there being a slight increase in the number of logs passing through the canal. The working expenses rose from Rs. 1'06 *lakhs* to Rs. 1'68 *lakhs*, thereby causing the nett receipts to fall from Rs. 0'83 *lakh* in the previous year to Rs. 0'33 *lakh* in the year of report.

Irrigation.

126. There was no change in the number or classification of irrigation works, for which capital accounts are kept.

Capital Account Works The capital expenditure on the Shwebo Canal amounted during the year to Rs. 2'89 *lakhs*. Syphon No. 1 on the Moksogyon branch, which was destroyed in the 1928 floods, was rebuilt and good progress was made with the work of extending syphon No. 1-C on the main canal, which was commenced at the end of the previous year with the object of providing means of disposing of the

flood discharge of the Mu Canal without damage to the Shwebo Canal. Surveys for remodelling the main canal and branches of the Shwebo Canal system were continued and necessary data collected for the preparation of the detailed estimates. The foundation and masonry work for a new fall and regulator at the 26th mile of the main canal were completed, and a start made with the remodelling of distributaries 1 and 6 of the main canal and distributary 4 of the Hladaw branch. Distributary 5, Hladaw Branch, which was completed last year, was equipped with its system of distribution channels.

The capital expenditure on the Ye-u Canal was Rs. 0'52 *lakh* and was spent mainly on constructing water-courses for the extension of irrigation into areas provided in the sanctioned project.

The progress on the remodelling of the Salin Canal system, though satisfactory, was not as great as was anticipated owing to the scarcity of labour. Moreover, work on the approach and guide banks for the Paung *chaung* aqueduct was stopped as investigations disclosed a cheaper and possible alternative. The right abutment of the weir and the head regulator were nearly completed, and the wells of the undersluice floor were sunk and the floor partly laid. The capital spent during the year amounted to Rs. 3'48 *lakhs*.

Work on the North Mon Canal extension project also suffered from labour difficulties, the capital spent during the year being Rs. 1'29 *lakhs*. The cross drainage works for this project were redesigned on the experience gained from the heavy floods of June 1929. The headworks of the Mon Canals at Mezali were also seriously damaged by the abnormal flood of the Mon River and temporary repairs had to be put in hand immediately, in order to enable irrigation to be carried on. Owing to these measures, the irrigated area was not seriously affected. As soon as the river fell, re-construction work on the weir was commenced and good progress made by the close of the year.

The capital expenditure on remodelling the Paleik Canal, Zawgyi River system, amounted to Rs. 0'51 *lakh* and was spent chiefly on constructing the Monbaung distributary, while on the Panlaung River system the capital spent on remodelling the Pyaungbya Canal was Rs. 0'91 *lakh*. The head reach of this canal has almost been completed; three of the four distributaries commenced last year were completed and the remaining one more than half finished. A start was made on another distributary, and work was in full swing at the end of the year.

Construction work on the Panlaung River Improvement scheme was still deferred, the preliminary work already done being maintained during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 0'39 *lakh*.

The supplies of water were sufficient in the Mandalay, Shwebo and Kyaukse districts, but were insufficient in Meiktila, Myingyan, Yamethin and Minbu. A normal rainfall was recorded in these districts but its distribution was very unfavourable, the early showers being exceptionally heavy and the late ones deficient. The scarcity of the late rains in the Minbu district caused serious crop failures in the area irrigated by the Salin Canal, where remission had to be granted on 6,353 out of 23,178 acres irrigated. Although supplies were poor in the Meiktila district the Meiktila Lake was not affected as irrigation from it showed an increase of nearly 7,000 acres over the previous year's figure.

The total area irrigated by all works of the capital class was 692,731 acres against 673,697 acres in the previous year. The gross receipts

amounted to Rs. 31'62 *lakhs* and the working expenses to Rs. 25'71 *lakhs* leaving a nett revenue balance of Rs. 5'91 *lakhs*.

127. The area irrigated by works for which capital accounts are not kept totalled 71,139 acres against 84,874 acres
Other Irrigation Works. in the previous year. The decrease is due to the unfavourable rainfall in Meiktila, Myingyan and Yamèthin districts, particularly in the last named, where almost the whole of the decrease occurred.

The gross revenue from these works amounted during the year to Rs. 1'58 *lakhs* and the expenditure of all kinds upon them was Rs. 3'69 *lakhs*.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REFERENCES—

- Report on the Maritime Trade of Burma for the official year 1929-30.
- Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1929-30.
- Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.
- Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma during the year ending the 31st March 1930.
- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1930.
- Report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma during the year ending the 31st March 1930.
- Report on the Forest Administration in Burma for the year ending the 31st March 1930.
- Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1929-30.
- Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1929-30.
- Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1929-30.
- Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1929-30.
- Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1st April 1929 to the 31st March 1930.
- Tenth Annual Report on the working of the Rangoon Development Trust for the year 1929-30.
- Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes II and IV.

Financial Relations between Central and Provincial Governments.

128. There was no change during the year in the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments, as described in paragraph 219 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22 and as modified in paragraph 128 of the Report for 1927-28.

The principal central heads of revenue are Customs, Taxes on Income, Salt and Ports and Pilotage and Lighthouses and Lightships, the remaining heads being Provincial.

(a) Central Revenue and Finance.

129. The Central receipts in 1929-30 were Rs. 968'63 *lakhs*, as compared with Rs. 887'01 *lakhs* in the previous year, a net increase of Rs. 81'62 *lakhs*. Of the gross increase of Rs. 107'87 *lakhs*, customs accounted for Rs. 104'05 *lakhs*, "Lighthouses and Lightships" for Rs. 2'28 *lakhs* and adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments for Rs. 1'08 *lakhs*. The head "Lighthouses and Lightships" was introduced for the first time in the accounts of 1929-30 to exhibit separately the coast light dues and other receipts of Lighthouses and Lightships which were recorded in previous years under "Ports and Pilotage." The amount adjusted between Central and Provincial Governments in 1928-29 as a reduction of receipts represented a refund to the Shan States Federation of recoveries effected through misapprehension in previous years towards the cost of audit and accounts establishments. The chief items contributing to the gross decrease of Rs. 26'25 *lakhs* were (a) "Taxes on Income" (Rs. 17'68 *lakhs*) due to diminished profits of oil and mining companies and general trade depression and (b) "Ports and Pilotage" (by adjustment, as shown above).

The Central Expenditure in 1929-30 was Rs. 151'11 *lakhs* as compared with Rs. 152'17 *lakhs* in the previous year, a net decrease of Rs. 1'06 *lakhs*. There were decreases of (a) Rs. 4'22 *lakhs* under "Ports and Pilotage" (see above), of (b) Rs. 3'21 *lakhs* under "Capital Outlay on "Lighthouses and Lightships" (book adjustment), of (c) Rs. 73 *lakh* under "Civil Works," of (d) Rs. 72 *lakh* under "Customs" and of (e) Rs. 61 *lakh* under "Currency." The chief increases were under (a) "Interest on Ordinary Debt" (Rs. 2'64 *lakhs*) due to larger payments of discount on Treasury bills, (b) "Lightships and Lighthouses" (Rs. 2'81 *lakhs*) (see above), and (c) "Watch and Ward" (Rs. 1'56 *lakhs*), on account of increased expenditure on frontier roads and buildings in the Putao Area.

130. The customs receipts rose from Rs. 657 *lakhs* in 1928-29 to Rs. 761 *lakhs* in 1929-30. The increase was due to larger receipts, under (a) "Excise duty on motor spirit," owing partly to the levy of an enhanced rate of duty and partly to larger consumption of motor spirit, under (b) "Exports—rice" owing to larger demand for rice from foreign countries and under (c) "Excise duty on kerosene." The increase was partly counterbalanced by smaller receipts under "Imports" as the result of general depression in trade and of Indian tobacco having largely taken the place of foreign tobacco.

131. The number of income-tax assesses remained practically unchanged—32,212 against 32,238 in the previous year.

Taxes on Income
There was a further drop in the revenue from Rs. 194'43 *lakhs* to Rs. 177'86 *lakhs*, due mainly to the diminution of the profits of oil

companies in consequence of the price cutting which began in 1927-28.

Province whole. (In thousands of rupees).				
Year.	No. of assesses	Income-tax.	Super-tax.	Total.
1926-27	31,111	140,66	65,22	205,88
1927-28	31,934	147,03	66,52	213,55
1928-29	32,238	137,47	56,96	194,43
1929-30	32,212	130,65	47,21	177,86

but the general trade depression, which continued during 1928-29, was responsible for a part of the decrease.

The table in the margin shows the number of assesses and the net collections (income-tax and super-tax) for the four years ending with the year under report.

132. The year 1929-30 was the first complete year of the salt administration under control of the Central Board of Revenue. The revenue demand in respect of salt manufactured in direct-duty districts fell by 38'28 thousand rupees and by 3'93 thousand rupees in the composition-duty area. On foreign salt the duty demand also decreased by rupees 12'04 thousand and the total decrease of 54'25 thousand was due to a corresponding decrease in the quantity of salt passed into consumption. On the other hand the total quantity of foreign salt imported into Burma rose by 367 thousand from 2'223 to 2'590 million maunds. The quantity imported from the United Kingdom, Aden and its Dependencies and Italian East Africa increased by 82,200 and 223 thousand maunds, respectively.

Seventy-one thousand maunds of Spanish salt were imported, as against no imports in 1928-29 but the quantity imported from Germany fell heavily from 1'141 to '935 million maunds. The heavy surplus, resulting from the local demand being less than the quantity of salt imported, was reflected in the average wholesale price of salt (inclusive of duty) which fell from Rs. 3-7-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to Rs. 3-4-9 $\frac{5}{8}$ per maund in the case of foreign salt and resulted in a decline from Rs. 2-10-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to Rs. 2-6-3 $\frac{1}{8}$ per maund in the case of salt manufactured in the province. Decreases in the case of foreign salt were marked in the case of German Vaca and Liverpool salt, of which the average prices fell by 4 annas 9 pies and 4 annas 7 pies to Rs. 2-5-8 and Rs. 2-6-6, respectively. Spanish salt after being off the market for 15 months reappeared in the month of March 1930 at its closing price of Rs. 2-2-5 in October 1928. The average wholesale price of the remaining principal classes of imported salt, *viz.* Aden, Port Said, Hamburg and Massowah increased by 1 pie each to Rs. 2-3-9, 2-1-0, 2-1-11 and 2-1-1, respectively.

133. The total Provincial consumption of imported duty-paid salt increased by 3'8 thousand maunds. The reduced prices of Liverpool and German salt stimulated sales and the consumption of these two varieties increased by 82'13 and 139 thousand maunds, respectively. Twenty-eight thousand maunds of salt imported from Indian Ports (principally foreign salt re-exported from Calcutta and Chittagong) was consumed, as against fourteen thousand maunds in 1928-29 and the consumption of salt imported from other countries decreased by 230 thousand maunds. The consumption of salt manufactured in Burma decreased by 38'79 thousand maunds and that of medicinal salt and salt issued free-of-duty, principally for

industrial purposes, also fell by 2·2 thousand maunds. The gross consumption of all salt consumed in the Province amounted to 2·830 as against 2·867 million maunds in 1928-29.

The table in the margin shows the relative proportions and sources of salt consumed.—

Source of Origin.	Percentage of Consumption.	
	1928-29.	1929-30
<i>Duty-paid.</i>		
Burma Salt, Com-position duty.	1·70	1·34
Direct duty ...	16·26	15·46
<i>Foreign Salt.</i>		
United Kingdom ...	3·48	6·44
Germany ...	33·89	39·24
Other foreign coun-tries.	44·17	36·53
India ...	50	99
Total ...	100·00	100·00
<i>Duty-free.</i>		
Medicinal salt ...	002	016
Industrial salt ..	648	566
Other salt ...	001	001

The Provincial annual consumption of duty-paid salt per head of the estimated population of Burma, including the Eastern States, decreased by nearly one-third of a pound from 16·76 to 16·43 lbs. and the incidence of taxation on this quantity amounted to 3·99 as against 4·07 annas per head in 1928-29. Calculated at the average provincial retail price of duty-paid salt, the total annual cost including duty fell from Rs. 0-14-5·7 to 0-13-7 per head of the population during the year under report.

134. There were no receipts from, or expenditure on, opium on behalf of Central Revenues. Under a revised arrangement introduced in 1925-26, the cost of opium supplied to the Provincial Government was debited in the books of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

Opium

(b) Provincial Revenue and Finance.

135. The total Provincial Receipts for the year 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 11·22 crores as compared with Rs. 12·30 crores in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 108 lakhs. The Disbursements for 1929-30 was Rs. 11·53 crores as compared with Rs. 12·05 in 1928-29, a decrease of Rs. 52 lakhs. The excess of Disbursements over receipts in 1929-30 was, therefore, one of Rs. 31 lakhs as against an excess of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1928-29. The principal items of variation are noted below:—(a) Receipts—Gross decrease 142·27 lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 12·65 lakhs under "Land Revenue" chiefly due to smaller receipts under "Fluctuating collections and *thathameda-tax*" owing to disastrous floods in Akyab and Minbu Districts, partly counterbalanced by larger receipts under "Petroleum Revenue." A decrease of Rs. 17·74 lakhs under "Irrigation (Capital accounts)" due to smaller receipts of Land Revenue due to works and larger expenditure occasioned by floods. A decrease of

Total Provincial
Figures.

Rs. 15'56 *lakhs* under "Civil Works," due to smaller recoveries on account of investments and indirect charges of Government Commercial Undertakings and larger refunds of rent under the new Rent Rules. There was also a decrease of Rs. 75'00 *lakhs* under "Advances from the Provincial Loan Fund." Of the gross increase of Rs. 34'51 *lakhs*, "Forests" accounted for Rs. 27'03 *lakhs*, due chiefly to increased receipts under (1) "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency," (2) "Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers and purchasers" and (3) "Profits from Government Commercial undertakings." The increase under (2) was due to larger outturn of teak by Messrs. Steel Bros. and under (3) to adjustment of the profits for the last quarter of 1928-29 in the accounts of 1929-30 owing to a change in the system of accounting. There was an increase of Rs. 1'94 *lakhs* under "Education," accounted for by the refund of unspent balances of contributions granted to local bodies. There was an increase of Rs. 1'42 *lakhs* under Jails and Convict Settlements, accounted for chiefly by receipts under "Hire of Convicts" and "Jail Manufactures," and an increase of Rs. 2'18 *lakhs* under "Extraordinary Receipts" on account of sales of land.

The principal items of variation under (b) Disbursements, were as follows :—Of the gross decrease of Rs. 84'41 *lakhs*, "Civil Works" accounted for Rs. 36'73 *lakhs*, "Public Health" Rs. 14'83 *lakhs*, "Forest Capital Outlay" Rs. 6'66 *lakhs*, "Construction of Irrigation Works" Rs. 5'45 *lakhs*, "Ports and Pilotage" Rs. 4'60 *lakhs*, "Other Revenue Expenditure" Rs. 2'83 *lakhs*, and "Lund Revenue" Rs. 2'48 *lakhs*. The decrease under "Civil Works" was mainly due to smaller expenditure on original works and grants-in-aid and to the adjustment of a smaller loss on Government Commercial Undertakings. There was a larger expenditure on repairs and establishment. Smaller outlay on investment in Government Commercial Undertakings, and on communications and buildings, accounted for the decrease under "Forest Capital Outlay." The decrease under "Irrigation" was due to slower progress on major works. The decrease under "Ports and Pilotage" was due to smaller expenditure on establishment, the purchase of marine stores and construction of vessels. The decrease under "Other Revenue Expenditure" was due mainly to smaller expenditure incurred on cutting a channel through a bund in the Daga River and on the construction of the Tagundaing Tank in the Meiktila District. Of the gross increase of Rs. 32'39 *lakhs*, "Miscellaneous" accounted for Rs. 13'03 *lakhs*, chiefly owing to a special contribution of Rs. 14'30 *lakhs* paid to the Burma Co-operative Bank and a larger payment of guarantee for the working of the Moulmein-Ye Railway, partly counterbalanced by smaller contributions and guarantees to the Post and Telegraph Departments. An increase of Rs. 5'39 *lakhs* under "Forests" was mainly due to larger expenditure on communications and buildings and to the adjustment of the deficiency on the working of the Timber Research Branch. Larger payments on account of commuted value of pensions contributed to the increase of Rs. 3'52 *lakhs* under the head "60B.—Commuted value of Pensions." There was an increase of Rs. 2'65 *lakhs* under "Famine Relief and Insurance" owing to relief work in the Akyab District. An increase of Rs. 2'36 *lakhs* under "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" was due partly to the growth of pensionary charges and partly to the adjustment of the annual equated payment on account of the commuted value of pensions being charged to capital in the accounts of the

previous year. The increase of Rs. 1'27 lakhs under "General Administration" occurred mainly under sub-head "Revenue, General and Judicial Establishment."

136. For the agricultural year ending the 30th June 1930, the Land Revenue receipts (excluding arrears collected) under the head "Land Revenue," excluding the share of land revenue credited to the Irrigation Department but including collections of capitation-tax, *thathameda*, land rate in lieu of capitation-tax, fishery revenue and other miscellaneous land revenue, amounted to Rs. 534'48 lakhs or 1'76 lakhs more than the previous year.

Collections of capitation-tax in Lower Burma increased by Rs. 0'49 lakh to Rs. 60'87 lakhs and the number of assesses by over 35,000. Remissions increased from Rs. 2'73 lakhs to Rs. 2'86 lakhs. Collections of *thathameda* amounted to Rs. 42'93 lakhs only or about Rs. 88,000 less than the previous year and remissions were Rs. 98,206 against Rs. 89,810 in the previous year. The decrease in collections of *thathameda* occurred mainly in Magwe and Upper Chindwin Districts and was also due to the exemption of Railway employees from payment of the tax. In Magwe the decrease was due partly to a fall in the number of households assessed, partly to the assessment at village rates of Yenangyaung Oil Field employees. In the Upper Chindwin the decrease was attributed to the reduction of *thathameda* rates in the Kalewa, Kale and Mingin Townships. Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax imposed in certain towns in Lower Burma increased by about Rs. 1,900. The total collections from fishery revenue decreased from Rs. 45'49 lakhs to Rs. 41'94 lakhs. This decrease was generally due to several unfavourable seasons in the fishery districts resulting from the late rise of the river and to general depression of the market. Collections of miscellaneous revenue fell from Rs. 49'08 lakhs to Rs. 47'86 lakhs. Rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber showed a fall of Rs. 1 31 lakhs. This fall is largely due to decreased production of oil, also to some extent to realization in the previous year of a large amount of arrears of royalty which swelled that year's figures. The decrease under survey fees for *pattas* and other miscellaneous land revenue was about Rs. '07 lakh.

137. After deducting refunds, the gross Excise Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 126'91 lakhs against Rs. 133'34 lakhs in the previous year. There was a decrease in both opium and liquor revenue, due to general depression in trade, enhanced by indifferent harvests and a weak paddy market. The gross expenditure decreased from Rs. 22'98 lakhs to Rs. 22'59 lakhs. Excluding expenditure on the purchase of opium from Ghazipur, the actual running cost of the Department was Rs. 18'04 lakhs against Rs. 17'59 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure is, however, only apparent and is due to the fact that the cost of purchase of opium from India, which is deducted from the total expenditure, was Rs. 4'55 lakhs only for the year against Rs. 5'39 lakhs in the previous year.

138. The total quantity of opium issued to the opium shops decreased from 25,261 seers to 24,312 seers. The decrease occurred in all districts except Akyab, Kyaukpnyu, and Tharrawaddy where the Myaungmya experiment was continued, in Tavoy where there was an influx of Shan labour in the Mines and in

the Frontier Districts of Bhamo, Myitkyina and Katha where confiscated opium was sold. The increase in the last three districts is due to the activities of the excise staff in suppressing sales of illicit opium. The average annual consumption per 100 of the population was 0·21 of a seer against 0·22 of a seer in the previous year. The net opium revenue fell from Rs. 35·30 *lakhs* to Rs. 34·65 *lakhs*. The revenue from fines and forfeitures, to which the sale-proceeds of confiscated opium are credited, also fell from Rs. 3·33 *lakhs* to Rs. 2·26 *lakhs*. The number of opium shops was 121, the same as in the previous year. The average profit per licensee decreased from Rs. 1,268 to Rs. 1,101. Seizures of contraband opium increased from 3,91,204 tolas (revised figure for 1928-29) to 5,00,177 tolas. The biggest seizure of the year was one of 19,920 tolas of Shan opium seized near Rangoon. The most important seizure was that in which the Chief Officer of S.S. "Tapti" (Nourse line), was caught red-handed in the act of bringing on shore a suit case containing 2,314 tolas of raw opium. He was convicted and awarded a substantial sentence of imprisonment. The number of prosecutions for offences under the Opium Act increased from 3,260 to 3,622, but the percentage of convictions fell from 79·6 to 77·5.

139. The volume of foreign spirit imported decreased from 190,735 liquid gallons in the preceding year to 171,569 liquid gallons in the year of report. Excepting a slight increase in the imports of rum which came chiefly from Java, there were decreases under all other kinds of liquor, the decrease being over 12 per cent. in the case of whisky and nearly 9 per cent. in the case of brandy. The imports of foreign beer fell slightly from 758,263 gallons to 747,844 gallons. The total issues of "Foreign Spirit" manufactured in Burma increased from 22,260 London proof gallons to 23,837 London proof gallons. The total revenue realised from duty fell from Rs. 2·37 *lakhs* to Rs. 2·11 *lakhs*. The issues of rectified spirit for the purpose of manufacturing, under excise supervision, tinctures and other spirituous medicinal preparations at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per London proof gallon fell slightly from 2,120 London proof gallons to 2,097 London proof gallons. The quantity of beer issued from Mandalay Brewery decreased from 146,619 gallons in the previous year to 114,983 gallons in the year of report and the duty realised decreased from Rs. 72,304 to Rs. 59,430. Imports of denatured spirit, including spirit denatured in bond in Rangoon, increased from 80,221 liquid gallons to 96,714 liquid gallons. Denatured spirit was used chiefly for the manufacture of varnishes, and furniture polish and for lighting petrol-lamps and stoves. The revenue from country spirit decreased by Rs. 1·30 *lakhs* to Rs. 12·54 *lakhs*, the decrease being under both duty and license fees.

The revenue from *tari*, which is derived entirely from license fees, decreased from Rs. 17·27 *lakhs* to Rs. 15·69 *lakhs*, but it is still higher than in any other previous year. Various causes are assigned for the decrease, but the main cause would appear to be scarcity of money and absence of rivalry amongst bidders. The revenue from country fermented liquor other than *tari* decreased from Rs. 45·44 *lakhs* to Rs. 44·38 *lakhs*. The decreases in most cases are reported to be due to economic conditions. Of the total revenue, Rs. 5·37 *lakhs* were derived from duty levied on the materials used in the manufacture of *hlawzaye* under the new system of control which was continued in Rangoon and extended to parts of Hanthawaddy and Insein Districts.

140. The possession of *ganja*, except under a license for the purpose of treating elephants, is illegal in Burma. After the close of the year of report, orders were passed by the Local Government permitting pharmacists to keep and sell, under license, galenical preparations of Indian hemp. Seizures of illicit hemp drugs increased from 129,456 tolas to 161,951 tolas. In Pegu District a few Burmans were reported to be addicted to illicit *ganja*, but its consumption is, generally speaking, confined to Indians. The quantity of cocaine seized increased from 289,475 grains to 363,956 grains, of which 350,000 grains were seized in Rangoon by the Customs Officers. The biggest seizure of the year, namely 495 ounces, was made on the S.S. "Tilawa." Most of the cocaine was of Japanese manufacture. The wholesale price of illicit cocaine ranged from Rs. 55 to Rs. 75 per ounce, which is much the same as in the previous year. Seizures of morphia drugs fell from 67,959 grains to 9,978 grains. All but 120 grains were seized in Rangoon.

141. The total receipts under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts were Rs. 73'05 lakhs as against Rs. 74'02 lakhs in 1928-29, the first decrease since 1917-18. This total includes Rs. 2'92 lakhs, the largest amount collected since 1921-22, on account of the extra duty of 2 per cent. levied on instruments affecting immoveable property in Rangoon, paid under section 68 of the Rangoon Development Trust Act, 1920, to the Board of Trustees created under the Act. The Provincial receipts include also a contribution of Rs. 4'23 lakhs from the Government of India on account of unified stamps. The total charges (including the payments to the Rangoon Development Trust Fund and refunds of duty) were Rs. 5'30 lakhs and the net receipts Rs. 67'75 lakhs as against Rs. 68'89 lakhs in 1928-29. The percentage of total expenses to receipts (excluding the local tax and refunds from both) is 2'29, which indicates a decrease in the cost of collection in comparison with that of the last triennium, when the average percentage was 2'49.

The lower expenditure on stamps supplied from Nasik accounts for the decrease. The discount paid to the licensed stamp vendors amounted to Rs. 1'02 lakhs or about Rs. 91 per vendor. The number of documents impounded by Civil Courts again decreased. The decline has been commented upon in the last two triennial Stamp Reports. There was also a large decrease in the number of cases dealt with by Collectors and the duty realised in these cases was an exceptionally small amount. The number of prosecutions increased from 16 in 1928-29 to 30 in 1929-30. In a Tharrawaddy case a fine of Rs. 700 is reported. In other cases the average fine was Rs. 15-12-0. Particulars of offences compounded were shown for the first time. Only Rangoon and Minbu report cases, and the average amount paid to compound an offence is about Rs. 4. Rewards reached Rs. 100 in only 5 districts : in 13 districts there were none.

142. The forest revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 201'24 lakhs (Burma 185'40 revised figure; Federated Shan States 15'84) against Rs. 181'05 lakhs (Burma 160'79; Federated Shan States 20'26) and the expenditure to Rs. 83'56 lakhs (Burma 78'12; Federated Shan States 5'44 against Rs. 84'35 lakhs (Burma 79'68; Federated Shan States 4'67) in the previous year.

The nett surplus was Rs 117'68 *lakhs* (Burma 107'28 ; Federated Shan States 10'40) compared with Rs. 96'70 *lakhs* (Burma 81'11 ; Federated Shan States 15'59). The net increase in revenue was one of Rs. 20'23 *lakhs* (Burma *plus* 24'65 ; Federated Shan States *minus* 4'42). The revenue derived from timber shows an increase of Rs. 11'80 *lakhs* (Burma *plus* 15'34 ; Federated Shan States *minus* 3'54)—made up of an increase of Rs. 13'22 *lakhs* (all Burma) from departmental extraction, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1'42 *lakhs* (Burma *plus* 2'12 ; Federated Shan States *minus* 3'54) from purchases. The increase of Rs. 13'22 *lakhs* (Burma) is due to a transfer of book credit only. The increase of Rs. 2'12 *lakhs* (Burma) is chiefly due to the increased revenue from short-term purchase contracts in the Sittang and Tenasserim Circles and to the raising of royalty rates in the Chindwin Circle. Profits from Government Commercial Undertakings show an increase of Rs. 9'54 *lakhs* (Burma) which is due to the inclusion of profits for an additional quarter of a year and to the sale of a larger number of teak logs in Rangoon. The chief items of variation in expenditure were a decrease of Rs. 6'85 *lakhs* under capital outlay on forests and an increase of Rs. 5'45 *lakhs* under 8 Forest. The Utilization Circle was responsible for a decrease of Rs. 4'34 *lakhs* under capital outlay, the expenditure on investments in Commercial Undertakings being only Rs. 0'40 *lakh* against Rs. 4'93 *lakhs* last year.

143. The gross revenue from Irrigation works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 33'20 *lakhs*, and working expenses to Rs. 29'24 *lakhs*, giving a net revenue of Rs. 3'96 *lakhs* against Rs. 14'98 *lakhs* in the previous year. The drop in the revenue is mainly due to the extensive repairs which were carried out to the damages sustained by the Mon Canal Head Works and weirs on the Zawgyi River.

Revenue receipts from the Twante and Pegu-Sittang Canals amounted to Rs. 7'92 *lakhs*, the working expenses were Rs. 2'15 *lakhs* leaving a net balance of revenue of Rs. 5'77 *lakhs* ; the corresponding figures of the previous year were Rs. 7'23 *lakhs*, Rs. 1'53 *lakhs* and Rs. 5'70 *lakhs*, respectively. The gross revenue from embankment and drainage works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 22'28 *lakhs*, the working expenses to Rs. 21'36 *lakhs* and the net revenue to Rs. 1'92 *lakhs* against Rs. 4'67 *lakhs* in the previous year.

(c) Local Funds.

144. The total receipts of the 28 District Councils, excluding opening balances and debit transactions, decreased from Rs. 88'84 *lakhs* to Rs. 86'69 *lakhs*. The decline is mainly due to a fall of over Rs. 3 *lakhs* (*viz.*, Rs. 24'87 against Rs. 27'99 *lakhs*) in the receipts from cess levied under the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880. The decreased revenue from cess is accounted for by a fall in land revenue collections in certain districts, while in one district the previous year's income from cess included a large outstanding. As in the previous year, nearly one-half of the ordinary income of District Councils was derived from contributions from Provincial Funds which amounted to Rs. 43'33 *lakhs*. Recurring Provincial

contributions amounting to Rs. 38'47 *lakhs*, disbursed mainly under four selected heads, *viz.* Education, Public Health, Medical and Public Works, continued to be allotted on what is known as "Poverty Basis," that is, with reference to the needs of the districts. Some Councils derived a major portion of their income from this source, while four Councils derived a sufficient local income to meet their normal and necessary payments without any aid from Government. The Councils derived a satisfactory increase of revenue from markets (Rs. 8'12 against Rs. 7'60 *lakhs*), and pawnshops (Rs. 3'00 against Rs. 2'58 *lakhs*). The revenues from cattle pounds and slaughter-houses also showed a slight increase, while those from ferries decreased a little. Special contributions from Provincial Funds amounting to Rs. 6'19 *lakhs* were also made to District Councils and School Boards for the following purposes, *viz.* for the maintenance of new vernacular schools opened in 1927-28 and 1928-29 (Rs. 2'03 *lakhs*), for the opening of new vernacular schools in backward and poor localities during 1929-30 (Rs. 2'10 *lakhs*), towards the pay of English teachers in vernacular schools (Rs. 77,710), for improvements to vernacular school buildings (Rs. 23,844), for the construction of tanks and wells in rural areas (Rs. 73,093), towards the cost of vaccine lymph (Rs. 21,011) and towards subsidies to medical practitioners taking up practice in towns or villages where there are no hospitals or dispensaries (Rs. 13,297).

The receipts of the twenty-four Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds increased slightly from Rs. 14'29 to Rs. 14'45 *lakhs*. The greater portion of the receipts was derived from contributions from Provincial revenues amounting to Rs. 11'06 *lakhs*.

The total payments of District Councils increased from Rs. 94'85 to Rs. 95'80 *lakhs*. The cost of general administration fell from Rs. 7'35 to Rs. 6'62 *lakhs*, the decrease being chiefly accounted for by the fact that a larger expenditure was incurred in the previous year on election charges and construction of office buildings. The expenditure on Public Health Services (sanitation, conservancy, water supply, vaccination, etc.) fell slightly from Rs. 7'34 to Rs. 7'22 *lakhs* while that on Medical Services (contributions to Municipal and Rural hospitals, midwives, etc.) rose from Rs. 7'46 to Rs. 7'64 *lakhs*. The District Councils again incurred a larger expenditure on public works (Rs. 28'87 against Rs. 28'62 *lakhs*) and on vernacular education (Rs. 38'76 against Rs. 37'28 *lakhs*), the last mentioned service absorbing more than one-third of the total payments under all heads.

The total payments of the Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds increased from Rs. 13'27 to Rs. 14'60 *lakhs*. Larger expenditure was incurred on Public health and medical services (Rs. 2'85 against Rs. 2'79 *lakhs*), on public works (Rs. 3'61 against Rs. 2'86 *lakhs*) and on vernacular education (Rs. 6'81 against Rs. 6'50 *lakhs*).

Circle Funds have not yet been constituted.

145. The gross income of the Rangoon Corporation amounted to Rs. 128'22 *lakhs* against Rs. 143'61 *lakhs* in the previous year. Exclusive of extraordinary credits, the net income was Rs. 101'24 *lakhs*, showing an increase of Rs. 1'87 *lakhs* over that of 1928-29. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 2'30 *lakhs* in rates and taxes, derived from assessments on new property and as a result of the quinquennial revision of certain assessments. Revenue charged for encroachments on streets decreased by Rs. 27,000. A decrease of Rs. 47,000 under Sale Proceeds of lands and produce of

lands represents mainly the difference between payments made in the year of report and the preceding year towards the purchase of St. Gabriels' Church. There was a decrease of Rs. 32,000 under "Fees and Revenue from Markets and Slaughter-houses" accounted for mainly by uncollected rents amounting to over half a *lakh* of rupees for stalls in the Scott Bazaar. This was counterbalanced to some extent by the recovery in the year of report of the fees from private markets due in the year previous. The principal increases were Rs. 73,000 on account of the growth of the Sinking Fund and receipt of part of the interest due in 19-8-29, and Rs. 10,980 and Rs. 10,930, being, respectively, mainly sale proceeds of the Tamwe Pumping Station and license-fees for public eating-places and teashops. The gross expenditure was Rs. 132'41 *lakhs* against Rs. 138'69 *lakhs* in 1928-29. Exclusive of extraordinary items, the ordinary expenditure was Rs. 97'87 *lakhs* as against Rs. 101'95 *lakhs* in the previous year.

146. Apart from opening balances amounting to Rs. 24'56 *lakhs* and debt accounts amounting to Rs. 4'97 *lakhs*, the Other Municipal Funds. total income of the 57 Municipalities other than Rangoon was Rs. 75'11 *lakhs*, against Rs. 76'88 *lakhs* in the previous year. The income from Municipal rates and taxes rose from Rs. 32'63 *lakhs* to Rs. 34'25 *lakhs* and there was also an increase in revenue derived from Municipal property and powers from Rs. 34'00 *lakhs* to Rs. 35'05 *lakhs*, the largest items of increase being the revenue from pawnshop licenses and fees from markets and slaughter-houses.

The total of loans made to Local Bodies during the year was Rs. 28,225 only. Of this amount Rs. 17,000 was given to the Henzada Municipality and Rs. 11,225 to the Magwe Municipality. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 4-0-1 to Rs. 4-3-3.

The revenue from bazaar rents, slaughter-house fees and pawnshop licence fees represented, in many instances, the principal sources of income, and the revenue from water, lighting, latrine and conservancy taxes was frequently insufficient to meet the expenditure on these services. Receipts from pawnshop licence fees declined from Rs. 1'36 *lakhs* to Rs. 1'09 *lakhs* in the Mandalay Division, and from Rs. '27 *lakh* to Rs. '19 *lakh* in the Magwe Division. There was also a decline in market and slaughter-house fees in the Mandalay Division from Rs. 8'51 *lakhs* to Rs. 8'17 *lakhs*.

The following new taxes were levied :—

In Magwe, Myingyan and Nyaunglebin a water tax, in Wakema a lighting tax, in Nattalin a scavenging tax, in Pakôkku a tax on vehicles and in Taungdwingyi a tax on motor-cars and pony carts. The rate of tax on buildings and lands in Bhamo, Magwe and Thôngwa, the service taxes in Thatôn, and the tax and toll on motor vehicles in Salin, were enhanced. Ordinary expenditure declined from Rs. 87'52 *lakhs* to Rs. 75'78 *lakhs*. Expenditure on Public Health and Convenience declined also from Rs. 53'31 *lakhs* in the previous year to Rs. 43'00 *lakhs*.

Notified Areas.—Apart from opening balances and extraordinary receipts, the total income of notified areas was Rs. 7'69 *lakhs* as compared with Rs. 9'03 *lakhs* in the previous year.

Ordinary expenditure rose from Rs. 7'05 *lakhs* to Rs. 7'56 *lakhs* while the incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 2-13-8 to Rs. 3-6-4.

147. Of the two branches of the Rangoon Development Trust Fund, the Government Estate, which is administered by the Trust on account of Government, yielded a gross revenue of Rs. 16'69 *lakhs* against Rs. 16'40 in 1928-29. Rentals increased from Rs. 15'47 to Rs. 15'65 *lakhs* : during the present depression and shortage of money, a slowing down of increases must be expected. Premia fell from Rs. 10,700 to Rs. 8,200. The sum obtained as interest increased from Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 60,000, mainly due to the increased cash balances in the hands of the Trust, but partly also caused by the good rates of interest obtainable, particularly on Treasury Bills. The expenditure on revenue account was Rs. 8'81 *lakhs* against Rs. 8'78 *lakhs*. Charges for collection of revenue rose slightly from Rs. 1'70 to Rs. 1'71 *lakhs*. The expenditure on general administration fell from Rs. 1'57 to Rs. 1'56 *lakhs*.

The gross revenue on the General Development side increased from Rs. 8'83 *lakhs* to Rs. 9'36 *lakhs*. This was chiefly made up of Rs. 5'11 *lakhs* terminal tax, Rs. 2'92 *lakhs* stamp duty, and Rs. 1'00 *lakh*, contribution from the Corporation. Terminal tax increased by over 3 *per cent*, Stamp duty by nearly 10 *per cent*, and interest (mainly on cash balances) by 68 *per cent*. The expenditure on revenue account rose by Rs. 734 to Rs. 3,98,492. There were slight decreases in charges on account of collection of revenue and general administration, and slight increases under "Maintenance" and "Miscellaneous." The sum transferred from Revenue to Capital Account was Rs. 5'38 *lakhs* against Rs. 4'85 *lakhs*, and is in excess of the sum actually expended on new works. The sale of land realized Rs. 59,572 compared with Rs. 11,417 for the previous year. Expenditure on General Development Works amounted to Rs. 4'54 *lakhs*, including Rs. 1'63 *lakhs* on main drainage, Rs. 1'45 *lakhs* on main communications and Rs. 1'17 *lakhs* on internal communications. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2'18 *lakhs* as against Rs. 2'16 *lakhs* at the end of 1928-29.

148. The Rangoon Port Trust began the year with a balance of Rs. 5'68 *lakhs* and ended with one of Rs. 16'98 *lakhs* on the 31st March 1930. On that date the Trust was indebted to the public to the sum of Rs. 4,80,28,667, and to Government to the sum of Rs. 38,36,175. The Sinking Fund had at the end of the year securities to the face value of Rs. 2,03,36,550 and an uninvested cash balance of Rs. 2,53,974. The ordinary income and expenditure during the year amounted, respectively, to Rs. 82'11 *lakhs* and Rs. 82'75 *lakhs* against Rs. 81'77 *lakhs* and Rs. 87'31 *lakhs* in the previous year. The increase in income was mainly under the heads "River dues," "Exports," and "Dues on Vessels," whilst the smaller outlay was accounted for by decreases under expenditure on the upkeep of dredgers, labour at wharves and jetties, maintenance of buildings, roads, etc., and contribution to the Depreciation Fund. The balance at credit of the Reserve Funds on the 31st March 1930 was Rs. 121'33 *lakhs* against Rs. 115'22 *lakhs* on the same date in 1929.

149. In addition to the Rangoon Port Trust Fund dealt with above, Other Local Funds. port funds were maintained at Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui and Kyaukpyu, as in preceding years. There were increases in the receipts of Bassein, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu Funds, and decreases in expenditure in the case of Moulmein,

Akyab and Mergui. The total aggregate receipts and expenditure of these six funds were, respectively, Rs. 8'52 *lakhs* and Rs. 9'17 *lakhs* against Rs. 8'88 *lakhs* and Rs. 7'56 *lakhs* last year. The ordinary income and expenditure of the Rangoon Pilot Fund were Rs. 7'52 *lakhs* and Rs. 7'78 *lakhs* against Rs. 6'64 *lakhs* and Rs. 7'05 *lakhs* last year. The resultant deficit of Rs. 26,000 was adjusted against the accumulated balance of previous years, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 1'34 *lakhs* at the credit of the fund, at the end of the year. The Pilot Vessels Depreciation Fund had on the 31st March 1930 securities to the face value of Rs. 3'91 *lakhs* and cash of Rs. 7,300. The total receipts and expenditure of the Pilot Funds of Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein were Rs. 3'13 *lakhs* and Rs. 3'08 *lakhs* respectively, against Rs. 3'55 *lakhs* and Rs. 3'36 *lakhs* in the previous year. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 2'26 *lakhs*, or '05 *lakh* more than that of the previous year.

The Rangoon University Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1'44 *lakhs*. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 15'44 *lakhs* and Rs. 14'68 *lakhs*, respectively, compared with Rs. 3'12 *lakhs* and Rs. 5'53 *lakhs* of the previous year. The Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 2'20 *lakhs* of which '75 *lakh* was held in fixed deposit. The Fund also held War Bonds to the face value of Rs. 5'32 *lakhs*.

The number of Cantonment Funds was five, as in the previous year. The aggregate opening balance was one of Rs. 1'25 *lakhs*. Receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2'09 *lakhs* and Rs. 2'39 *lakhs*, respectively, compared with Rs. 3'57 *lakhs* and Rs. 3'42 *lakhs* in 1928-29. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. '95 *lakh*. The decrease both in receipts and expenditure are due mainly to the Rangoon Cantonment being retained as a small area, and to the absence of credit to the Mingaladon Cantonment Fund in the shape of grants-in-aid, which in the previous year amounted to Rs. 1'19 *lakhs*. There were decreases in the receipts of the Rangoon, Mandalay and Mingaladon Cantonments, and increases in those of Maymyo and Bhamo. Decrease in expenditure was general. The closing balances of all the Cantonments except Maymyo and Bhamo, were less than those of the previous year, but the 10 *per cent*. working balance has been maintained by all.

Paper Currency.

150. The average total active circulation of currency notes in 1929-30 was Rs. 48'41 crores as against Rs. 45'09 crores in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 3'32 crores is due to the increased use of currency notes in place of coins in the financing of the rice and cotton trades and to the growing popularity of paper money generally. Cancellation of Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8-0 notes still continues. One, five, ten and one hundred rupee notes supplied, respectively, 4'74 *per cent*, 15'81 *per cent*, 63'75 *per cent* and 15'59 *per cent* of the total value of the active circulation of all notes except the ten-thousand rupee denomination.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

REFERENCES—

- Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1929.
 Notes and Statistics on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma for the year 1929.
 Annual Report on the Working of the Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, for the year 1929-30.
 Report on the Working of the Burma Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rangoon, for the year ending the 31st December 1929 and the 31st March 1930, respectively.
 Note on the Mental Hospitals in Burma for the year 1929.
 Notes and Statistics on Vaccination in Burma for the year 1929-30.
 Statistical Abstract for British India, Volume III.

Births and Deaths.

151. The total area and population under regular registration remained the same as in previous years. The returns of backward areas where registration is not sufficiently accurate to be included in the main statements, including those in which registration by tally sticks is in force, were again excluded from the Provincial statistics. The increase in population during the year by excess of births over deaths registered was 47,290 and by excess of immigrants over emigrants at seaports 33,516, or a total of 80,806, as against 135,284 in 1928.

152. The total births, deaths and infant deaths in the Province numbered 286,002, 238,712, and 64,629 respectively; and the rates as compared with those of the previous two years are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	Rural.			Urban.			Provincial.		
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1927.	1928.	1929	1927.	1928.	1929.
Birth-rate ...	24·70	25·41	25·75	27·98	29·33	31·60	25·08	25·86	26·43
Death-rate ...	17·38	18·82	20·02	36·21	40·08	37·59	19·55	21·28	22·06
Infant Mortality-rate	184·34	192·13	213·01	291·01	324·37	306·54	198·06	209·50	225·97

Rural Birth-rates.—High rates for rural areas were returned from Mergui (41·98), Sandoway (40·93), Tavoy (39·53), Amherst (35·71),

Kyaukse (34'41), Yamèthin (31'04), Pakôkku (30'88), Lower Chindwin (30'76), Sagaing (30'38), Prome (29'76), Thayetmyo (29'62) and Meiktila (29'33). Low rates were recorded from Toungoo (17'27) Thatôn (18'53), Magwe (18'54), Bassein (18'82), Tharrawaddy (20'28), Myingyan (20'79), Myaungmya (21'36) and Kyaukpyu (22'20).

Urban Birth-rate.—The increase of 2'27 on last year's rate may be attributed to improvement in registration. Relatively high rates were registered in Shwebo (61'57), Mandalay (51'40), Kawkareik (50'25), Maymyo (44'45), Ye-U (43'76), Thônzè (43'68), Myitngè (43'62), Taungdwingyi (43'13), Meiktila (40'82), Pyinmana (40'31), Mònywa (39'67), and Yenangyaung (38'89). Low rates were returned from Chauk (12'28), Kamayut (16'66), Akyab (17'80), Paungdè (18'16), Thingangyun (20'04), Nyaung-u (21'14), Kyaikto (22'04), Syriam (22'05), Kyaiklat (22'33), Insein (22'44), Thamaing (23'61) and Rangoon (23'68).

The low rates returned from many of the towns in Lower Burma may be attributed to the disparity in the numbers of the sexes, resulting from a floating population of adventitious male labour.

Still-births.—There were 2,508 still births in urban and 846 in rural areas giving a ratio of 6'33 and 0'34 per hundred live births respectively. The highest urban ratios were in Tharrawaddy (19'42), Kyônpyaw (18'33) and Myaungmya (15'84) towns and the highest rural ratios were in Kyaukse (3'02), Pyapôn (1'28) and Amherst (0'95) districts.

Deaths in Child-birth.—There were 434 deaths from child birth in towns during the year, giving a ratio of 10'96 per thousand registered births. The highest rates were recorded in Pyapôn (41'03), Zigôn (36'59), Minbya (34'48), Moulmeingyun (33'52), Pyinmana (31'67), Pegu (28'36) and Myanaung (28'11). As in some years past, Mandalay records the highest number of maternal deaths but its ratio is only 7'71.

Rural Death-rates.—The recorded rural death rate of 20'02 shows an increase of 1'20 over last year and 1'77 over the five-year mean. High rates have been recorded in Kyaukse (43'64), Shwebo (33'20), Sagaing (32'71), Minbu (31'90), Lower Chindwin (31'51), Pakôkku (24'69), Mandalay (24'32), Meiktila (23'42), Yamèthin (23'01), Thayetmyo (21'80), Tavoy (20'23) and Pyapôn (20'03), and low rates in Thatôn (10'85), Toungoo (12'31), Bassein (13'27), Tharrawaddy (14'16), Myaungmya (14'55) and Henzada (14'60). Registration of vital statistics in rural areas, which had a setback on the abolition of police patrols in 1923, has shown signs of slow improvement.

Urban Death-rates.—The urban death rate of 37'59 has shown an improvement of 2'49 below the rate for 1928 but the figure is still higher than the five year's mean by 0'49. High rates have been recorded in Salin (76'97), Moulmeingyun (66'07), Sagaing (65'53), Taungdwingyi (60'89), Myingyan (60'32), Myaungmya (58'92), Mònywa (58'43), Kyaiklat (55'62), Pakôkku (53'72), Mandalay (52'16), Shwebo (51'58) and Wakema (50'79); while exceptionally low rates have been recorded in Sandoway (17'81), Minhla (19'85), Danubyu (21'59), Nattalin (21'64), Akyab (22'29) and Syriam (23'10).

Infantile Mortality.—The provincial rate of children's deaths in the first year of their life is 225'97 per thousand live births. This is 27'91 and 16'47 in excess of the respective rates for 1927 and 1928 and second largest of the provinces in India in 1929. The rise suggests further deterioration in birth registration, especially in the rural areas, rather than a real increase in the infant mortality rate of the Province. The rural rate of 213'01 also shows an increase of 20'88 over last year

and of 28'40 over the five-year mean. So many births escape registration in rural areas much reliance cannot be placed upon the figure. High rates have been recorded in Shwebo (353'37), Kyaukse (332'41), Lower Chindwin (279'71), Sagaing (267'75), Prome (267'13) and Mandalay (266'81). Excepting Prome, all these are highly malarious districts. In Prome the number of infant deaths is 505 lower than in 1928, but the infant mortality rate rose by 25'94 owing to a drop of 3,125 in the recorded births.

The urban infantile mortality figure of 306'54 is an improvement over last year (—17'83) but is still a few points above the five year mean (+2'71). The percentage of infant deaths to total births in towns during the year has been 30'65. High rates have been recorded in Taungdwingyi (628'68), Mōnywa (540'98), Myingyan (507'80), Pyawbwe (507'69), Salin (507'69), Myinmu (496'30), Kyaukse (475'73), Kawkareik (456'19), Paungdè (455'25), Maubin (440'41), Monlmeingyun (435'75) and Myitnge (413'33). The towns recording the lowest rates are Minhla (58'39), Nattalin (100'84), Pyu (131'82) and Sandoway (138'21).

Infant Welfare.—New Infant Welfare Societies have been formed at Pegu and Bhamo. While the majority of societies have done mainly maternity work, effort has been made by some of them to follow up children for varying periods after birth. A Baby Welcome is being organised in Kemmendine, Rangoon, by the National Council of Women in Burma. The Child Welfare Society, Mōnywa, employs a nurse who visits infants and young children in their homes. Minor ailments are treated at the society's clinic. The Lady Innes Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Maymyo, has had a successful year's work. During the year 4,221 home visits have been paid by the Society's qualified Health Visitor, whilst attendances at the Centre have numbered 2,554.

The Societies at Mandalay, Moulmein and Bassein have made efforts to follow up babies for the first few months of life. The Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has engaged the services of a Lady Health Visitor from England to advise on Child Welfare Schemes.

153. The following table shows the registered mortality from different causes in 1928 and 1929 :—

Causes of Death

Causes.	1928.			1929.		
	Rural.	Urban.	Total	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
Cholera ...	5,718	1,491	7,209	6,543	1,427	7,970
Small-pox ...	1,941	884	2,825	1,354	487	1,841
Plague ...	1,746	3,187	4,933	703	1,164	1,867
Fevers ...	70,283	6,532	76,815	72,655	5,891	78,546
Dysentery and diarrhoea.	6,102	3,259	9,361	5,403	3,078	8,481
Respiratory diseases.	2,710	9,532	12,242	3,099	9,208	12,307
Suicide ...	187	55	242	172	46	218
Wounding and accident.	1,192	1,181	2,373	1,052	982	2,034
Snake-bite ...	1,442	36	1,478	1,379	51	1,430
Rabies ...	246	30	276	153	31	184
All other causes	88,514	24,054	112,568	99,077	24,757	123,834

Cholera.—The death rate from cholera has increased from 0·42 in 1927 to 0·67 in 1928 and 0·74 in the year under review. The mortality has been the heaviest since 1924. The disease lasted over the cold weather into January and, as usual, reached its climax in April. Generally speaking, Lower Burma districts were affected in the first half of the year and Upper Burma districts in the second half. High mortality for rural areas has been recorded from Kyaukse (2·50), Sagaing (2·37), Pyapôn (1·62), Akyab (1·43), Minbu (1·40), Bassein (1·23), Maubin (1·09), Lower Chindwin (0·94), Mandalay (0·83); and from urban areas by Salin (14·93), Moulmein (12·92), Myaungmya (7·64), Kyaiklat (7·16), Yandon (6·74), Kyônyaw (6·10) and Wakema (5·80). The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the year was 174,801 against 186,435 in 1928. In Akyab 21,252 persons were inoculated against cholera as a precaution against the outbreak of an epidemic following the disastrous floods in June 1929.

Small-pox.—The death rate from small-pox (0·17) shows a satisfactory decrease as compared with last year (0·26) and the five-year mean (0·24). The ratios for rural and urban areas were 0·14 and 0·39, respectively. Akyab (rural) and Myingyan (urban) recorded the highest rates.

Plague.—The death rate from plague this year (0·17) was the lowest since the disease was introduced into Burma in 1905. The 1928 figure and the five-year mean were 0·46 and 0·39, respectively. In rural areas the highest rate was recorded from Kyaukse (0·28), in urban areas from Wakema (7·58). The principal measures adopted were, as in past years, rat destruction and inoculation: Out of 706,177 rats destroyed in the Province 679,697 rats were killed in Rangoon Corporation area alone. With the decline in the severity of the epidemic the number of anti-plague inoculations performed has dropped from 101,142 in 1928 to 71,321 in the year under review.

Fevers.—The provincial fever death rate of 7·26 was the highest since 1923. The rural death rate has also been rising since 1925. High rates have been recorded from Shwebo (16·89), Minbu (16·35), Kyaukse (15·63), Tavoy (14·16), Thayetmyo (12·21) and Akyab (12·19). Apparently, it is the tendency of headmen to classify more and more deaths under this group.

Malaria.—The number of deaths attributed to malarial fever in urban areas for which statistics are available was 2,535 against 2,559 in 1928, the ratios being 2·02 and 2·04 respectively. During the year, a complete malaria survey of Madaya town and the surrounding villages and short surveys of Htonbo village in Mandalay district and Nathlwé quarry in Kyaukse district have been carried out. In addition to these, preliminary surveys of Hlegu, Paunggyi and Taikkyi in Insein district have been undertaken. Two special committees have been appointed to deal with malaria problems at Kyaukpyu and Bhamo and their recommendations are being adopted. The visit of the League of Nations Malaria Commission has been of the greatest importance to the Public Health Department and their experienced criticisms and helpful suggestions have proved of the utmost value.

Enteric Fever.—Deaths due to this cause in urban areas have been 503 against 513 in the previous year, the ratios per thousand being 0·40 and 0·41. High rates were recorded in Kyaiklat (3·47), Shwegyin (1·74), Pyapôn (1·36), Kyaukse (1·31), Kyaikto (1·26), Yenangyaung (1·26) and

Mandalay (1'15). It is becoming evident that enteric fever is of more common occurrence than statistics seem to indicate.

154. Cinchona febrifuge tablets are manufactured by the Prison Department and sold to the public at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per packet. During the year 3,341,500 four-grain tablets were sold compared with 3,370,800 in 1928 and 4,101,100 in 1927. Heavy sale decreases have been noted in Bhamo, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo, Bassein and Sandoway districts. Free distribution amounting to 739,800 tablets was made in ten districts. This is the third year of free distribution in Katha district, the second year in Kyaukse district. The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge has declined from 1'49 grains per head in 1927 to 1'32 grains in 1928 and 1'01 grains in 1929.

Immigration and Emigration.

155. The total number of immigrants by sea was 405,393 and of emigrants 371,877. The increase in population by the excess of immigrants over emigrants was 33,516 against 85,692 in 1928 and 67,052 in 1927.

Medical Relief.

156. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the end of the year was 301 or 2 less than in the previous year. Useful work was done by the 9 travelling dispensaries. The work of the 1,223 subsidized medical practitioners was satisfactory. There were 87 fresh admissions. The number of registered midwives was 446, nurses 167 and nurse-midwives 350. During the year 16 *se-sayas* completed a course of training in the rudiments of scientific medicine, 8 each at Mandalay and Bassein hospitals.

157. The number of patients treated at the Civil Hospitals was 2,491,108, an increase of 112,894. About 61 per cent. of the total attendance was Burmese. The attendance of females at all hospitals continues to increase. Indoor patients totalled 101,157, with a death rate of 6 per cent. The daily average of in-patients was 4,885 and the number of beds available 6,306. The total number of operations performed in all hospitals was 100,427 with a death rate of 0'75 per cent. The number of patients treated in other institutions including Railway, Police, Forest and Public Works Department Hospitals and by subsidized medical practitioners was 251,084. Of these, 19,064 patients were treated by subsidized medical practitioners; 69,961 at Military Police Hospitals and 144,547 at the Railway Hospitals. Malaria continues to be the chief disease for which patients were treated, with an increase of 30,106 over last year. It accounted for more than 14 per cent. of the total treated. The number of patients treated for tuberculosis shows that the disease is on the increase. Better preventive measures are under consideration in Rangoon. Venereal diseases are prevalent extensively. The number of in and out-patients treated for venereal in all hospitals

totalled 53,640. There were venereal diseases clinics at 28 headquarters hospitals, which provide free treatment and free Bacteriological service.

158. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma excepting those in the Federated Shan States and Railway, Military Police and other special Hospitals was about Rs. 44½ *lakhs*, a decrease of about one *lakh*.

159. Progress in the construction of hospitals continued to be hampered by financial stringency, the poverty of local funds and of the people in general, probably due to depression in trade. The new operation theatre at Ye-u and improvements to the Civil Hospital, Papun, were completed. The Gynæcological Ward of the Dufferin Hospital was completed, except for hot water installation. The following important works are in progress :—the new operation and X-Ray Block at Mandalay, a new ward at Pyu and one at Kyangin, a maternity ward at Pegu, out-patient department at Mogôk and a new dispensary at Zaungtu. A few hospital buildings have suffered from the recent earthquake and from floods.

160. The sanctioned number of appointments for the Indian Medical Service remained the same as that given in the report for 1928-29, *viz.*, 30 plus 8 reserve or 38 in all, but the number of officers on the rolls was 34 including 9 on leave and 4 on deputation, leaving 21 officers available duty in the Province.

The number of Military Assistant Surgeons on the rolls was 18 including 6 employed in the Public Health Department against a sanctioned number of 24.

Three retired officers were re-employed to fill up vacancies.

The number of Burma Civil Surgeons is the same. The sanctioned number of appointments for Civil Assistant Surgeons was increased by 2 consequent on the creation of the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer for Insein Jail, and of an Assistant Surgeon for Syriam, and the number on the rolls was 44 permanent and 7 provisionally substantive and 28 temporary Assistant Surgeons.

The number of private practitioners employed in the department was 7 as against 6 last year. One officer was recruited for the Bacteriological Department: this accounts for the increase of one.

Owing to the formation of a separate cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the Public Health Department, the cadre of this class of officers was reduced from 451 to 429 with effect from the 1st March 1930. The number on the rolls on the 1st April 1930 was 422, including 5 promoted as provisionally substantive Assistant Surgeons and 13 in the Public Health Department, and therefore the actual number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons available was 404 against the sanctioned number of 429.

Out of the 26 sanctioned number of stations for Subsidized Medical Practitioners (22 ordinary and 4 special) only 16 ordinary and 1 special stations were occupied by such practitioners on the 1st April 1930.

161. The Medical School moved from the old General Hospital buildings into the new Medical College buildings at the end of October 1929. The session opened on the 15th July 1929 with 97 students on the rolls. During the year 55 recruits were admitted to the school. Two additional students were taken on in the second year class as they possessed the necessary educational qualifications. Fourteen students appeared for the final examination in October 1929 and 8 passed. Again in March 1930, 8 students appeared for the final examination of which 5 passed. The failures were remanded for further studies for six months. The general progress of the school was satisfactory.

162. Statistics are now based on reports as to the state of health of patients six months instead of three months after completion of treatment. The number of persons who attended for advice and treatment was 2,145. Of these, in 494 cases treatment was found unnecessary. Of the 1,651 patients treated, only 1,068 went through the full course. In 187 cases, treatment was discontinued as no sign of rabies was discovered in the animal under observation. The remaining 396 persons absconded before completing treatment. More than 54 per cent of the total attendance was from Rangoon Town. There were 6 deaths among those who went through a complete course of treatment.

The fixed Virus was in its 689th passage on the 31st December 1929. Bacteriological examinations carried out at the Institute totalled 16,719. Drugs required for the treatment of leprosy are supplied by the Institute. Research work in connection with the incidence of Bacteriophage in Cholera and the effects of treatment with a Therapeutic Phage was continued. Research work on epidemic jaundice in the Andamans and on leptospiral diseases was started.

163. Accommodation is provided at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, for 886 male and 165 female patients. There is Hospital accommodation for 146 patients. The total population at Tadagale at the end of 1929 was 1,090 (927 males and 163 females). The highest "Lock-up" total on any one night was 1,100 (935 males and 165 females). The daily average was 1059.29 (898.09 males and 161.20 females).

The accommodation provided at the Mental Hospital, Minbu, is for 138 males. The average population during the year was 118.41 and the highest "Lock-up" on any one night was 121.

The main source of water supply at the Tadagale Mental Hospital, was from tube wells. The supply was insufficient, so that extra water had to be obtained from the Corporation Main. A new scheme is under consideration to provide adequate water.

The general health of the inmates of both the Mental Hospitals was good throughout the year. There was an outbreak of mild influenza at Tadagale. There were only 6 cases of dysentery as against 59 in 1928 and 77 in 1927. The great decrease is attributed to the administration of anti-dysenteric bili-vaccine tablets in 1928 and to improved accommodation and sanitation in the new buildings.

Patients were employed in tailoring, weaving, gardening, dairy work, cooking, etc.

A sufficient quantity of vegetables was produced in the hospital garden, and sports, entertainments and readings were encouraged to alleviate confinement. Monthly stipends were given to encourage work.

The total ordinary expenditure on Mental Hospitals in Rangoon and Minbu in 1929 was Rs. 4'54 lakhs as against Rs. 4'31 lakhs in 1928. The average cost per patient was Rs. 386.

Public Health.

164. Twenty-five projects were considered by the Provincial Public Health Board during the year, compared with 18 in 1928. The Projects Sub-Committee held four meetings and the General Board three meetings. Grants sanctioned amounted to Rs. 93,059 against Rs. 2,37,315 in 1928. A new condition was imposed on all new projects that the work should be commenced within three months of receipt of a contribution from the Board.

The total amount spent in the Province on Civil Sanitary works was Rs. 85'74 lakhs, which Rs. 21'01 lakhs were expended on water supply, Rs. 31'99 lakhs on conservancy and Rs. 6'58 lakhs on drainage. The provincial percentage of total expenditure on Civil Sanitary works to total income was 17'88, the percentage in towns being 23'91 and in the districts 6'86.

Vaccination.

165. The number of District Superintendents of Vaccination (41 and Part-time Supervising Officers consisting of Sub-Assistant Surgeons (31) and Public Health Inspectors (13) remained the same as last year, but the number of Inspectors of Vaccination which was 42 in 1928-29 has decreased by two. This was due to the employment, solely on general sanitation duty, of three Sanitary Inspectors who carried out verification of vaccination in the previous year in the Insein District, and to the appointment of one Inspector of Vaccination in the Northern Shan States. Three hundred and ninety-two vaccinators (against 385 in 1928-29) were actually employed on whole-time duty and in addition to these the services of ten more vaccinators were employed on a temporary basis to cope with local outbreaks of small-pox.

During the year under review the Vaccination Acts of 1880 and 1909 were extended to the areas under the District Councils of Lower Chindwin, Myingyan and Meiktila; and the Burma Vaccination Law Amendment (Amendment) Act of 1928 was extended to the towns of Zigòn, Thingangyun, Kanbe, Nyaunglebin, Thônzè, Syriam, Myinmu, Ngathaingyaung and Moulmeingyun.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated each year in the Province has risen steadily during the last decade. This is the natural result of a gradually increasing realisation by the people of the value of vaccination. Opposition to it has been encountered only in a few backward tracts, such as the excluded areas of Mergui and Akyab and to some extent in Myingyan.

166. The total number of persons vaccinated during 1929-30 was 984,273 of whom 974,761 were vaccinated by the special staff, 8,459 in dispensaries and 1,053 by other agencies. In addition to this, under the Burma Vaccination

Law Amendment Act of 1909 and Burma Act IV of 1928, immigrants to the number of 216,854 were vaccinated by the Rangoon Corporation Vaccination Staff under the supervision of the Port Health Department, Rangoon. The total number of operations performed by the special staff of the Department and other agencies amounted to 985,244 of which 628,785 were primary and 356,459 re-vaccinations. Thus 13,266 primary operations and 23,256 re-vaccinations were recorded in excess of last year's figures. Twenty-five districts showed increase and 16 decrease on last year's figures. Amherst district headed the list of the former with an increase of 18,958, closely followed by Akyab with an increase of 15,776 operations. The increase in both these districts was made up mostly of re-vaccinations, due to the prevalence of virulent small-pox throughout the year. Other districts showing large increases in the number of operations performed were Meiktila (+8,280), Sagaing (+6,427), Pakôkku (+5,178), Hanthawaddy (+4,108), Kyaukse (+3,798) and Bassein (+3,153). Mandalay showed largest decrease (-15,081), followed by Rangoon (-7,837), Shwebo (-6,112), Lower Chindwin (-4,833), Pegu (-4,229), Minbu (-3,867), Toungoo (-3,385) and Southern Shan States (-2,958). Successful primary operations performed in rural areas amounted to 528,435 and in urban areas 46,678 making a total of 575,113 against 556,889 in 1928-29. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations in which the results were known was 97.08 against 97.11 in the previous year. Rural areas returning a high percentage of successful primary cases were Bhamo (100 *per cent.*), Tharrawaddy (99.95 *per cent.*), Myaungmya (99.95 *per cent.*), Pegu (99.81 *per cent.*), Henzada (99.48 *per cent.*), Prome (99.17 *per cent.*) and Maubin (99.05 *per cent.*), while those which returned low success rates were Chin Hills (75.37 *per cent.*), Mergui (84.17 *per cent.*), Hill District of Arakan (84.89 *per cent.*), Myitkvina (89.29 *per cent.*) and Sandoway (89.55 *per cent.*). As pointed out in previous reports, the long time taken for the lymph to reach these border districts probably accounts for the low percentages of success. Cent per cent. success in primary cases was reported from 27 towns and a success rate of over 99 *per cent.* was returned from 8 towns. The towns returning low primary successful rates,—below 90 *per cent.*,—were Myingyan (87.39 *per cent.*), and Sandoway (88.61 *per cent.*). The number of re-vaccinations performed was 356,459 against 333,203 in the previous year. Re-vaccinations in rural areas numbered 277,330 and in urban areas 79,129. Of the total number of re-vaccination cases, 103,182 were returned as successful, giving a rate of 34.55 against 36.22 *per cent.* in 1928-29. The results of 57,791 cases were unknown.

Totals of 40,180 births and 11,758 infant deaths were registered during the year under review in the 74 towns in which the Vaccination Acts were in force. The number of survivors according to these records was 28,422; but the number of infants under one year reported to be successfully vaccinated in these towns was 30,622 being 2,200 in excess of the estimated survivors for the year. The reason given for this apparent excess was the vaccination of infants brought into towns from rural areas or of infants within a five miles radius of some of the towns. The real cause in the majority of towns would seem to be defective registration of births.

Of the total number of 984,273 persons vaccinated, District Health Officers and Assistant District Health Officers inspected the results of 114,211 or 11.60 *per cent.* which compares favourably with 10.45 *per cent.*

in the previous year. The number of persons inspected by these officers for primary vaccination was 76,589 (or 12·20 *per cent.* of the total), for re-vaccination 37,622 (or 10·56 *per cent.* of the total). Inspectors of Vaccination and other Inspecting Officers inspected 347,993 persons (55·41 *per cent.*) for primary vaccination and 154,520 persons for revaccination (43·37 *per cent.*).

167. The net amount spent on the Department was Rs. 4·19 *lakhs* as against Rs. 3·93 *lakhs* in the previous year.
Cost of the Department. The increase was mainly due to the initial inclusion of the pay of the 21 assistant registrar vaccinators of Rangoon Corporation amounting to Rs. 18,522 annual increments of the staff and revision of pay of the Director of Vaccine Depot. The average cost of successful vaccination during the year was Rs. 0·9·11 compared with Rs. 0·9·7 in 1928-29 and Rs. 0·11·1 in 1927-28.

168. The work of modernising the Depot proceeded during the year and included improvement of the ice plant, the
Vaccine Depot, Meiktila. construction of a rabbit and guinea pig house and provision of three fire extinguishers. The number of cow calves and buffalo calves successfully vaccinated during the year was 297 and 13 respectively. The average yield of a cow calf increased from 560·18 grains in 1928-29 to 713·42 in 1929-30 and of a buffalo calf from 1,827·14 grains to 1,926·53 during the same period. The total number of doses issued from the Depot was 1,443,058 as against 1,376,338 last year. Of these, 1,403,681 doses were supplied to Municipalities and Districts on payment, the balance of 39,377 doses being issued free of charge to the Military and Jail Departments, Government Vaccinators at Kanpetlet and Chin Hills and to the Mental Hospital, Rangoon. The total maintenance expenditure of the Depot for the year under report was Rs. 45,619-8-0 and the total net income Rs. 44,836-10-0, leaving a net loss of Rs. 782-14-0, as against a net loss of Rs. 374-6-7 in the previous year. Eighty-seven students, including three ladies, were admitted to the Vaccinators' Training Class and all passed the qualifying examination. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health Department, 36 Public Health Inspectors and one Inspector of Vaccination from the Northern Shan States also underwent training in vaccination during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

REFERENCES—

Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1929-30.

Statistical Abstract for British India.

General System of Public Instruction.

For information on this subject, reference should be made to paragraphs 259 to 285 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22 and to the paragraphs under this heading in the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1925-26.

Educational Progress.

169. The year 1929-30 has been a year of financial shortage effectively cramping most efforts at improvement, but thanks to the issue of the Linlithgow Report, the Hartog Committee's and the Simon Commission's Reports, it has also been a year of enlightenment. Education Committees or Directors have stated again and again that our Education system is top heavy, that our secondary schools are inefficient, that most of the money spent on primary education is wasted, that the teaching in our schools is too remote from the needs of life, and that our Local Education Authorities need more funds and more effective control by the State, but it required even more authoritative pronouncement to get the facts generally realized.

General Progress and
Educational Measures.

The year was of great importance in the history of Physical Education in Burma.

The two Assistant Inspectors of Physical Training, who had been trained at the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Training in Madras, began their work at the beginning of the year.

Useful advice was given on laying out play-grounds, training camps were conducted for both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular teachers, and valuable help was given to the Rangoon Inter-Schools Athletic Association. Thirty-five Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 75 *per cent* of the 152 Vernacular schools in the town all shared in games organised by the Association. The Rangoon Education Board had two Physical Instructors trained at the Madras School of Physical Training and they have introduced up-to-date physical training and games in the Vernacular Schools of the town. * The Burma Oil Company has appointed a similar organiser at Yenangyaung. The successful introduction of Physical

Training and Games in Vernacular Schools under expert whole-time organisers has been a useful example to our Local Education Authorities.

There was marked increase of interest and enthusiasm in Scouting all over Burma. Thirty-four new Troops and Packs were registered and an all Burma camp was held at the end of the year at Kokine to which 800 Scouts came from all over the Province. There was remarkable development near Zigôn in the Tharrawaddy District from the training courses and camps held there by Mr Knapp. A permanent Deputy Chief Scoutmaster has been posted to the Tharrawaddy District to control this expansion. Another Deputy Chief Scoutmaster was at work during the year at Nyaunglebin ; his work was mainly propaganda but he conducted training courses and camps for young men likely to start troops in villages, and a number of them have already been formed and good reports have been received of the public services which they have rendered.

The Girl Guides Association reports steady progress during the year, especially in the up-country districts.

Guide literature is being translated into Burmese and a magazine has been started and is, so far, a financial success.

There was a marked increase in the number of persons instructed by the St. John Ambulance Association and of those who received awards.

Two hundred and eighteen Anglo-Vernacular, English or Normal Schools adopted the scheme of medical inspection. Parents are learning to pay more attention to the defects pointed out by school medical officers. Some shocking cases of neglect were, however, reported.

The services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health Department specially trained for the purpose were lent to the Education Department for a period of five months to give courses of 12 lectures on School Hygiene in Burmese to groups of teachers at eight of the important towns in the Province.

All the Local Education Authorities in Tenasserim, with one exception, did a useful year's work, and that of the Amherst District School Board was highly praised. The Lower Chindwin District School Board is, according to the Commissioner, by far the best in that Division, and keeps its expenditure within reasonable limits ; it organised a very successful Vernacular School Conference and Sports. Myingyan and Meiktila are the only District School Boards in Mandalay Division which have so far avoided serious financial difficulties. The Yamèthin District School Board is "in a state of chaos financially" and refused good advice. In the Pegu Division the Prome, Pegu and Insein District School Boards all did good work, but the Insein School Board was extravagant.

The Rangoon Education Board alone has adequate funds. It has effected remarkable improvements in the condition and *morale* of its Vernacular Schools and has successfully introduced up-to-date physical training and organised games.

Few other Municipal authorities have proved satisfactory. They do not make sufficient use of their expert advisers, and have had to reduce expenditure on Education because of their reluctance to use their powers of taxation. In some cases, as at Maubin and Danubyu, they have effected reductions with unnecessary harshness, against the advice of the Inspector and the Commissioner. The Local Government

strongly disapproved of certain actions of the Maubin School Committee, Municipal Committees could have effected economy, when necessary, by combining Schools and excluding babies from them, but failed to do so.

170. At the end of 1929-30 there were 7,418 recognised schools in the Province, 136 more than in the preceding year. A decrease of schools would have been reported instead of an increase, had not 293 schools been opened under the special five years' scheme which has provided 1,251 new schools in the last five years and has now come to an end.

According to the statistics collected there were 18,072 private schools in Burma containing 197,256 pupils. The number of schools fell by 218, and the number of pupils by 4,358. There is nothing, except possibly hard times, to explain the decrease. At 129 of these schools containing 6,123 pupils, the *Koran* only is taught.

The total recorded expenditure on education in 1929-30 was Rs. 2,22,14,047 or Rs. 5,84,304 more than in 1928-29, but the Provincial Contribution to the University Buildings Trust Fund fell from 21 to 16 lakhs. These figures include expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on education buildings and on certain institutions not under the control of the Department besides expenditure in the Federated Shan States. Pensionary and other charges on account of Education Officers, expenditure in England and the value of timber grants to Vernacular Schools are excluded.

The expenditure is met as follows :—

[The figures in brackets refer to the year 1928-29.]

- (i) From Provincial Funds, Rs. 96,12,903 (Rs. 1,02,20,423), a decrease of Rs. 6,07,520.
- (ii) From Rural Local Funds, Rs. 36,59,171 (Rs. 28,36,070), an increase of Rs. 8,23,101.
- (iii) From Municipal Funds, Rs. 13,18,116 (Rs. 12,01,887), an increase of Rs. 1,16,229.
- (iv) From Fees, Rs. 43,64,826 (Rs. 40,25,707), an increase of Rs. 3,39,119.
- (v) From other sources, Rs. 27,55,354 (Rs. 28, 65,770), a decrease of Rs. 1,10,616.
- (vi) Federated Funds Rs. 5,03,677 (Rs. 4,79,886), an increase of Rs. 23,791.

Expenditure from other sources is that incurred by private persons and bodies, Missions or Managers.

Expenditure on education is thus met from three sources, *viz.*, Public Funds, Fees and Other Sources. Over 50 per cent. of the expenditure shown as from Rural Local Funds in the above figures was contributed from Provincial Funds.

The average expenditure per head of the population in 1929-30 was Rs. 1-10-11 of which Rs. 1-2-3 was met from Public Funds, the average expenditure for the previous year being Rs. 1-10-2 of which Rs. 1-1-10 was from Public Funds.

The average cost of education of one pupil was Rs. 29'3 as against Rs. 28'5 in the previous year. The cost of University education per student was Rs. 1,123'1 (1,069'8) ; the cost of Secondary education per student was Rs. 44'9 (45'03) ; that of Upper Primary education was

Rs. 9'2 (7'3) ; that of Lower Primary education was Rs. 8'2 (6'6). The cost per head in Training Schools was Rs. 284'5 (280'9) and in other Special Schools Rs. 37 + (36'09).

171. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools rose from 11 to 12 and attendance from 899 to 1,040 pupils. **Primary Education.** The number of pupils attending Primary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools was 31,436 against 30,972 and the number of passes by Anglo-Vernacular Standard IV was 5,854 against 5,672 in the preceding year.

The total number of Vernacular Upper Primary Schools was 4,327 and the total number of Vernacular Lower Primary Schools was 639 as compared to 4,218 Upper Primary and 620 Lower Primary Schools in the preceding year. The attendance in Vernacular Primary Schools was 30,321 as compared to 28,280 in the preceding year. The number of children in Upper Primary Vernacular standards in 1930 was 67,538 as compared to 62,600 in 1928-29. The number of children in Lower Primary Standards was 3,47,323 as compared to 3,32,157 in 1928-29.

The proportion (82 per cent) of pupils in the Lower Primary Standards to the total number of pupils in all Primary Departments remains unchanged and is far too high. On the other hand, the number of passes from Standard II has increased from 41,469 to 43,568 and the number of passes from Standard IV has increased from 13,513 to 14,580. There has been an appreciable decrease in the excessive number of infants which shows, that even without compulsory education, Local Education Authorities can do something to reduce wasteful expenditure on infant standards. They could do more, if they refused to admit children under six years of age to ordinary classes. School Managers will never dare to do so without orders because parents like to be saved the trouble of looking after their babies.

The Linlithgow Commission's Report, the Simon Commission's Report and Hartog Committee's Report have all affirmed that the only radical cure for wastage is compulsion, but that compulsion should be applied gradually and after due consideration of local opinion. A bill which would make it possible to apply compulsion on these lines in Burma was drafted by the officiating Director of Public Instruction in November 1927 some time before the reports of any of these Committees were published. It has been under consideration for over two years, and the Education Advisory Committee has recently recommended that this bill should be submitted to the Legislative Council.

The demand for Primary Vernacular education has increased far beyond the resources of Local Education Authorities. A large number of Karen schools and some others would willingly accept recognition and inspection without aid and engage qualified teachers on their own terms, but such schools cannot be recognised so long as the Rural-Self Government Rules make it a condition of recognition that no teacher is paid a salary lower than that to which he is eligible under the scale prescribed for Local Education Authorities.

In June 1929 Government decided that Burmese should be made compulsory in all Vernacular Schools in the Province but that if any schools found it difficult or considered it undesirable to introduce compulsory Burmese they could obtain exemption from the Director with the approval of the Local Educational Authority concerned. Indian

schools and others which desired exemption for good reasons had no difficulty in securing it and no hardship has resulted. A certain number of Karen and Indian schools have introduced the teaching of Burmese as a result of these orders, but funds have often been lacking for competent teachers, and the standard of teaching is probably inferior.

172. The number of recognized Vernacular Secondary Schools rose from 1,172 to 1,178 and the number of pupils attending them rose from 1,37,248 to 1,44,853, an increase of six schools and 7,605 pupils. 83 per cent of the pupils, however, had not got beyond Primary stages of instruction.

Nearly all Local Education Authorities are being forced to economize and they can best do so by reducing the number of unnecessary Middle Schools. Some have realised this but too many still insist on wasting money on sparsely-attended Middle Departments.

The number of pupils attending Vernacular High Departments rose from 886 to 1,133. The number of pupils who successfully completed the Middle School course and passed the Vernacular VII Standard Examination was 3,292 as compared to 2,680 in the preceding year, and the number who passed the IXth Standard Examination was 461 as compared to 416 in the preceding year. The increasing popularity of Vernacular Secondary Education is surprising in view of the figures for unemployment of teachers for there are few posts outside the teaching profession open to persons with purely Vernacular qualifications.

The preparation of text-books for a Vernacular Tenth Standard Course was pushed on during the year and they will be ready for a start in June 1931. The courses will approximate as closely as possible to the Anglo-Vernacular High School courses and students who have passed the Vernacular Xth Standard Examination will be allowed to take the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination in English only and, if successful, will enter Government service with the same pay and prospects as students who have passed the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination. This will open a greater variety of occupations to Vernacular School students who at present can look only to the overcrowded teaching profession.

In the Shan States the division between Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools shows signs of disappearing. State schools at Yawngghwe and Momeik have Vernacular Primary Departments with Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments attached.

In spite of the general demand for Anglo-Vernacular Schools their number rose only to 245 from 242. The supply of Anglo-Vernacular Schools does not nearly meet the demand. There were 6,696 pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular High School stage, 20,742 in the Middle, and 31,436 in the Primary stages. The yearly long list of failures in the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination causes general discontent. Only 664 out of 2,384 candidates passed the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination in 1929-30 as compared to 626 out of 2,204 in 1928-29. The number of candidates who qualified for entrance to the University is much smaller. The schools need better teachers and will not get them until we have a better system of training and higher pay. The required training will, it is hoped, be provided after 1931 at the University, but neither Government nor Aided Schools can find the money at present to improve the salaries of teachers. It could be done out of fees if the standard rates, which have not been changed since

pre-war days, could be substantially raised, but the Education Advisory Board has refused to agree to this and Government has decided for the present to raise neither fees nor salaries.

A large proportion of our Anglo-Vernacular Schools are under Christian management and Buddhists are beginning to object to the compulsory religious instruction which is part of the ordinary course in such schools. The Conscience Clause is at present no solution of the difficulty, because, unless parents or guardians take the initiative by asking for exemption for their boys and girls from religious instruction, the school authorities presume that there are no objections. Applications for exemptions under the Conscience Clause are very rare indeed, partly because of the apathy of the parents and partly because there is a shortage of places in Anglo-Vernacular Schools and parents fear that if they apply for exemption their children may lose chances of admission. If the Buddhist pupils could always get into Government schools or schools under Buddhist management the situation would be easier, but the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Buddhist management is only 68 and few of them can find money to make themselves efficient or increase their accommodation. Moreover nearly all Government schools are full to overcrowding and owing to shortage of funds, their accommodation and staffs cannot be increased and new Government schools cannot be opened.

173. The total attendance at the Colleges has varied little, being 1,692 this year against 1,732 of the year before.

University and Collegiate
Education.

University College claims 1,277, fifty-one of whom are part-time students in the Law Classes. Half of the total number were in the Intermediate Classes. Of the remainder, 168 were reading for the B.A., 129 for the ordinary B.Sc., 22 for the B.Sc. Forestry, 80 for the B.Sc. Engineering, 8 for the L.M. & S., 70 for the M.B. & B.S., 29 for the Diploma in Teaching, 64 in full time Law Classes, and 13 in the M.A. & M.Sc. Classes.

Of the 278 in Judson College 176 were in the Intermediate Classes. One hundred were reading for the B.A. or B.Sc. and two for the M.A. Adding 99 from the Intermediate College, Mandalay, we find that of the total of 1,654 University students no less than 918 were in Intermediate Classes. There were 38 students in the Agricultural College, Mandalay. At University College the number of students at the end of the year was 1,277 of whom 79 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 644 Burmese, 429 Indians, 99 Chinese and 26 others against 102 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 701 Burmese, 363 Indians, 93 Chinese and 33 others in the previous year.

The experiment of employing a large number of post-Graduate students as Hall Tutors was not very successful, and senior students failed to exercise over junior students that authority one should expect.

At Judson College, there was a slight increase of women students (77), but as at University College the number of men declined owing to the general economic depression.

174. The most important feature of the year was the progress made in the establishment of a Training College for

Training of Teachers

Teachers at the University. It is hoped that the buildings will be completed by next June. The Training College will be a constituent college of the University and managed by a

Governing Body with a constitution similar to that of University College. Meanwhile the five Anglo-Vernacular Normal Schools continued to function but will be closed in March 1931. They trained 152 students in 1930, 25 more than in 1929. One hundred and sixty students were trained in the six Anglo-Vernacular and English Kindergarten Training Classes. The University Training College has not made arrangements to train Kindergarten teachers, and the existing Anglo-Vernacular and English Kindergarten Training Classes will continue to do so.

Ten Vernacular Normal Schools trained 718 students, and 93 Elementary Training Classes trained 1,475 students. Four of these Elementary Training Classes were closed at the beginning of the year under report. In view of the growing unemployment of teachers it would have been wise to close more. At the end of the year 16 more were closed. Proposals for extending the Elementary Training Class course to two years were exhaustively discussed but it was finally decided, that this reform must be postponed owing to the scarcity of teachers capable of imparting a profitable two years' course. Meanwhile experiments at a two year's course have begun this year in two Elementary Training Classes under Christian Missions.

Candidates for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate will continue to be trained in Vernacular Normal Schools. The first Normal School under Buddhist management was recognised at the close of the year under the management of U Lekkhana at Toungoo. The other five aided Normal Schools continued to protest, as has been mentioned in former reports, against admission to their institutions being controlled by Divisional Selection Boards. Government has finally decided to allow the authorities of these Normal Schools a free hand in selecting half their pupils. It is hoped that this compromise will work satisfactorily, but other difficulties may soon confront them, for the immediate question is whether in view of the growing unemployment of teachers we are justified in training any more Vernacular teachers at all. The Director has been obliged to advise Government to discontinue all stipends to Normal students doing ordinary school work in Standards VIII and IX. This will check the flow of students to the Normal Schools and may make it difficult for aided Normal Schools to carry on. It will probably also be necessary to close most of the remaining Elementary Training Classes next year.

Twenty-nine students were trained in the year for the Diploma in teaching. At the examination for Diploma in March 1930, 42 candidates appeared and 23 passed; of those, 19 were students trained during the year, the rest were old students who had failed previously.

Vacation Courses for Teachers in Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools were held by the Rangoon University in October 1929.

As in 1928 Vacation Courses were held in 1929 for the benefit of Vernacular teachers.

175. The buildings for the Medical College were completed, equipped and occupied in October 1929. It will, like the College for Training Teachers, be a constituent college of the University with a constitution of its own.
- Professional and Technical Education.

Throughout the year the University was in correspondence, through the Government of India, with the General Medical Council, endeavouring to arrange a final inspection of its courses and examinations by a

Commissioner of the General Medical Council, with a view to the recognition of the M.B. and B.S. degree as a "registrable" qualification. The negotiations were fruitless. The General Medical Council has washed its hands of all responsibility for the standards of Medical Education in India. The decision of the General Medical Council was a bitter disappointment to the Rangoon University. The University feels that its peculiar claims were prejudiced in the mind of the General Medical Council by events and political considerations in India with which Rangoon University had no concern. The University was at pains to dissociate itself from certain movements, and opinions expressed in India. It feels that the General Medical Council's references to the peculiar difficulties of securing adequate instruction in Gynæcology and Midwifery in India do not have force in Burma with its comparative freedom from caste and other difficulties associated with Hindu and Mohamedan creeds. Furthermore, Rangoon University's claims were taken in the round with those of the Indian Universities to the prejudice of the Rangoon University and its Medical students and Graduates. The University proposes to re-open negotiations with the General Medical Council for special consideration and treatment.

At the close of the year there were 67 medical undergraduates on the rolls, of these 12 completed their course and 10 successfully passed the examination for the degree of M.B. and B.S.

The Burma Oil Company's College of Engineering and Mining and the University Departments of Forestry and Law are still controlled by the University College, 13 candidates appeared for the final B.Sc. in Engineering and only 4 passed. Complaints have been made from time to time that Graduates in Engineering from the University have been unable to find suitable employment. The University is undertaking a survey of the employment of its Graduates and will perhaps direct its policy in accordance with the results of this survey.

There were 22 Forestry students of whom only 9 were Burmese : 6 took the final examination for the B.Sc. in Forestry and 4 passed. Five old students received favourable mention for good work from the Divisions to which they were attached.

There were 115 whole-time or part-time students in Law and 19 passed the B.L. degree examination.

The Agricultural College at Mandalay enrolled 38 students. One secured a first class diploma and 7 obtained second class diplomas. There were no failures in the Diploma examination.

Agricultural education is also provided at the Government Central Farms and at the A.B.M. School, Pyinmana. The De La Salle Institute, Twante, teaches planting, engineering, and poultry farming. The Institute passed through a difficult year owing to the fall in the price of rubber. Hard times also made it difficult to find work for boys who completed their apprenticeships, though the Director of the Institute was able to find work for a few in factories and on steamers. The students include 230 orphans and there are many applicants on the waiting list.

At the Government Technical Institute work was interrupted by two strikes which were the subject of much discussion in the press. In November 1929 Government issued a communiqué dealing with the causes of the strike and containing the orders passed by Government and the Governing Body. One hundred and thirty-nine students left during the strike, 122 applied for readmission and rejoined their classes

in November 1929. Twenty-five students appeared during the year for the Civil Engineering Diploma examination and 22 passed ; 23 appeared for the Mechanical Engineering Diploma examination and 16 passed ; 11 appeared for the Mechanical Engineering Associateship examination and 9 passed.

The position as regards employment of passed students did not change appreciably during the year. Several students obtained posts immediately their training was completed ; others are apparently unable to secure suitable employment. These facts have affected the recruitment of new students to the mechanical engineering course which has fallen very low.

The President has interested himself in bringing the qualifications of passed students to the notice of the various ship owners whose vessels are engaged in a coastal trade, with gratifying results.

Most of the civil engineering students obtained employment on the completion of their training. The largest employer is the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. Two students only were taken into the Irrigation Branch. Several students who had been posted with the Burma Railways Department, for their practical training were unable to find employment in the Railway on account of the reduction of the extension programme. Several students received appointments in the Rangoon Corporation.

The Evening Classes, which are controlled by a Sub-Committee of the Governing Body of the Technical Institute, continued to be held in rented premises. Fifty-seven students studied the Civil Engineering Course, 70 the Mechanical Engineering Course, 48 Special Courses, and 40 the course for Inspectors of Public Health. The percentage of attendance was unsatisfactory.

The number of students who completed the ordinary course in Civil and Mechanical Engineering is disappointingly small and the Lectures are hampered by the low standard of general education, the poor knowledge of English and the irregularity of the students.

Only 4 Burma State Scholarships were awarded during the year, one each for Commerce, Botany, Radiology and Civil Engineering.

Forty boys, apprenticed at workshops, were awarded new stipends and 42 old stipends were continued.

The number of students at the Government Accountancy Classes was 59. Fourteen students appeared for the final examination held by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, but only one secured a pass.

There were 5 survey schools, as in the preceding year, but the schools at Minbu and Moulmein have since been closed. One hundred and two boys were admitted and 92 completed the course of study and attended the practical and oral examinations, and all but 3 passed the examination held in May 1930. Of the 58 pupils who passed the final examinations, 47 are reported to have joined the Land Records Department, 1 the Special Survey Party and another the Government Estates Department.

There are 5 recognised commercial schools in Rangoon, 1 at Mandalay, 1 at Thayetmyo and 1 at Moulmein. All are under private management.

At the Reformatory School instruction is given in carpentry, tin-smithing and boot-making. In other schools 772 pupils learnt weaving, 367 lace-making, sewing was taught in 870 schools to 21,643 girls. A few schools taught book-binding and printing. Three hundred

and thirty-nine schools still have school gardens. Manual training which includes wood-work, cane-work, and clay-modelling was taught in 40 Anglo-Vernacular schools and 35 Vernacular schools under special teachers. Since the appointment of a new Deputy Inspector for Manual Training at the beginning of the year under report, these classes have had better guidance and better work has been done.

176. The number of pupils attending the 37 English schools rose from 9,653 to 10,190. The number of European pupils rose from 6,442 to 6,668. The number of Europeans in colleges fell from 125 to 105. One hundred and seventy-one candidates took the English High School Examination and 101 passed. Six hundred and eighty-eight took the Middle Examination and 335 passed. After long consideration it was decided that the public examinations for the English Schools should be held at the same time as the Anglo-Vernacular Schools examinations. This will be a boon to the majority of the English schools which are in the plains, though inconvenient to the hill schools. Considerable improvement was made in the standard of Burmese teaching in the English schools. The number of European pupils who take Burmese is steadily increasing. School managers and the Anglo-Indian community are becoming more and more alive to its importance.

177. For over 20 years there has been controversy between the Burmese Muslims who see no reason why their children should be denied instruction through the medium of their mother tongue, and the Indian Muslims who insist on the paramount religious importance of Urdu. At the annual Burma Muslim Conference at Pegu in December 1929, the Burmese Muslims after failing to get consideration of a resolution to make Burmese the medium of instruction and Urdu an optional, at last seceded and formed a Burma Muslim Educational Association of their own. In Rangoon and at other places where Indian Muslims predominate, exemption has usually been obtained from Government orders to introduce the teaching of Burmese, but it has resulted in a good many communal schools introducing Burmese as an optional subject or as the medium of instruction. Even a change of the medium of instruction in schools can with goodwill be effected gradually and without hardship. The commonsense solution is to teach ordinary subjects through whatever language is the mother-tongue of the children and to teach them the *Koran* also. The total number of Mahomedans in public schools rose from 24,458 to 26,038 and the percentage of children at school who are in public schools increased from 79 per cent to 80 per cent. The reports of our three Deputy Inspectors of Mahomedan Schools are unusually interesting, probably because public controversy has forced them to think. All complain of the unsympathetic attitude of the Local Education Authorities to applications for recognition, but the difficulty of getting new schools recognised is mainly due to want of funds and is felt by all communities alike. There are many well-equipped private Mahomedan schools waiting for recognition, and many more would be started if there were any hope of recognition. The number of Mahomedan girls at public schools continued to rise from 6,587 to 7,167.

The number of special Karen Vernacular Schools was 908 or 56 less than the preceding year ; on the other hand, the total number of Karens in public institutions increased from 52,658 to 53,886. There was also a reported decrease in the number of private schools from 149 to 133, but this figure probably is too low. In the Delta there are a number of unregistered Karen Schools with qualified teachers which would willingly accept recognition without grants. The village Karens in the Delta show a good example of self-help and take much interest in their schools. Poverty is the chief obstacle to educational progress among the hill Karens.

Shans with 17,389 pupils and Mons with 14,308 pupils both show an increase of about 1,000. The recent provision of a special Deputy Inspector of Schools for Talaing Schools at Amherst will stimulate education amongst the Mons. There were important changes of organisation in the Federated Shan States, where educational policy and regulations will, in future, be laid down by a Committee of the Federal Council with the Chief Education Officer as its technical adviser. Chin pupils under instruction have for some unexplained reason decreased from 4,898 to 3,356 ; but there has been no decrease in the number of pupils in the Chin Hills District (1,586) and the decrease may be due to the re-classification of Chins who have settled in the plains as Burmans. Mr. Cope, Honorary Inspector of Schools of Chin Hills, reports continued progress in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular education. He can now almost see the end of his labours at producing the necessary school text-books, and he hopes to devote some of his leisure in future to the production of general literature. He has already published two newspapers in Chin dialects.

The S.P.G. Mission continues to maintain one school for blind boys at Kemmendine and another for girls at Moulmein with attendances of 30 and 19 respectively.

The Burma Education Extension Association did valuable work during the year in the education of adults. It encouraged the production of translations and general literature in the vernacular and the library movement.

There was much controversy over the introduction of Vinaya (rules of conduct for monks) as a compulsory subject in the Patamabyan examination of 1929. Ecclesiastical opinion in Upper Burma favoured the innovation, but the Lower Burma *Sayadaws* strongly objected to it on the ground that it was not included in the examinations held by the Burmese kings, a question on which experts differ. A boycott of the Rangoon examination was with difficulty avoided and questions on Vinaya were excluded from the 1930 examination. In future years there will be alternative questions on Vinaya and Dhatukatha (Buddhist metaphysics), and it is hoped that this compromise will satisfy both parties.

178. The number of girls in all classes of public institutions increased by 12,788 and reached the figure of 204,726. Nearly three-fourths of the increase,

Female Education.

however, was in the Primary Standards and the percentage of girls in these Lower Primary Standards to the total under instruction rose from 80 to 81 *per cent.* and compares unfavourably with the percentage for boys which is 63 *per cent.*

The results in public examinations showed little change and were, on the whole, disappointing except that the number of passes in the Vernacular Middle School Examination continued to rise from 543 to 843.

The Inspectress has repeatedly urged that the Elementary Training Course should be lengthened to two years, and an experiment of this kind is now being tried in one of the Elementary Training Classes for girls under the English Wesleyan Mission at Kyaukse. The special value of these classes is that they are gradually reducing the disproportionate number of men teachers employed in our mixed schools. It is therefore regrettable that a number of them will probably have to be closed in view of the general unemployment of qualified teachers. We need more women teachers but it is doubtful whether we should go on training even women teachers for an already over-stocked profession.

179. The school contained as usual about 100 boys throughout the year. This institution will shortly be closed and replaced by a Borstal institution under the Inspector-General of Prisons at Thayetmyo.

Reformatory School,
Insein.

Literature and the Press.

180. The number of books registered during the year shows a decrease of two on last year's figure, 92. Of these 90 publications, 34 were on religion, 13 on science, 6 each on language and literature, the remainder on poetry, fiction, history, and miscellaneous subjects.

Publications
Registered.

Thirty-eight of the publications were in Burmese, 29 in Pali-Burmese, 8 in Pali, 7 in Chin, 4 in English, and two each in Sgaw-Karen and Tamil.

No political work was published. The most important publication from a Burmese standpoint, is a *Wini Ngakyan Palidaw Pitaka* by U Maung Maung, an exact impression of the text of 5 books of the Vinaya-Pitaka.

181. There were 363 presses this year as against 370 last year : 48 were closed and 41 new ones opened.

Presses, Newspapers
and Periodicals

The number of newspapers increased by 8, or 61 as against 53 last year. Eleven new papers were started in Rangoon, 2 in Mandalay and 1 in Amherst. Twenty-four papers were published in Burmese, 20 in English, 3 each in Tamil and Chinese, 2 each in Urdu and, Gujarati, 1 each in Telugu, Karen, Bengali and Oriya and 3 mixtures. Twenty were dailies, 21 weeklies, 18 published either twice or thrice a week, one fortnightly and one monthly.

Including those published by Government, the number of periodicals dropped from 179 to 175. Of the 66 non-Government periodicals, 29 were in English and 17 in Burmese. Forty-four of them were monthlies.

Literary Societies.

See paragraph 299 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22.

182. The membership of the Rangoon Literary Society at the time of report was 230. During the year, books to the value of Rs 3,172-6-0 were purchased. The Burma Book Club paid a yearly dividend of 10 per cent to the share-

Rangoon Societies.

holders. The gross sales of books rose from Rs. 1,34,559 to Rs. 1,41,934. The Rangoon Literary Club has just finished its eighth year. After a period of financial stress, it is hoped that the Club is again raising its head. During the year ended October 30th, 1929, books to the number of 57 were purchased. The Rangoon Teachers' Association continued to receive its subsidy of Rs. 1,200 from the Education Department. During the year there were 398 visitors and issues of 179 books, an increase on last year's figures. Ten lectures and seven demonstrations were given. The Association shows a closing balance of over Rs. 3,300. The number of readers who made use of the Bernard Free Library again decreased from 5,158 last year to 4,816 in the year of report, and the number of borrowers fell from 2,088 to 2,026. Of these, Burmans numbered 882, Indians 678, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 297 and others 169. The usual grants from the Local Government and the Rangoon Corporation were again received. The number of members of the Rangoon Bar Library Association increased from 144 to 153, during the year 1929. There was a slight decrease in the number of members of the Rangoon Pleaders' Association from 55 to 49. The proposed library has still not materialized.

Arts and Sciences.

183. The annual Provincial Art Exhibition was held in the Jubilee Hall from the 10th to the 15th February 1930. As usual, His Excellency the Governor paid an informal visit to the Exhibition just before it was thrown open to the public.

The practice, inaugurated in 1926, of having a mat "village" of stalls for bulky wares in the grounds of the Jubilee Hall, was continued to the great convenience of the public as well as of exhibitors. This outside "village" has become a prominent feature of the Exhibition. The exhibits covered a wider range than usual, and the quality was well maintained. As a result, the number of diplomas reached the unusually high figure of 9. The diploma is the highest honour awarded at the Exhibition. Some of the visitors said that the Exhibition was more attractive than usual and the temptation to buy greater.

The prizes were given away by the Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, Minister for Forests. In so doing, he commented on the value of the Exhibition in advertising the work of craftsmen and bringing them into contact with the public. For lacquer workers, he had a special message, telling them that they had an "industry unique in the whole world." To wood-carvers, ivory-carvers and metal statuette workers he said. . . . "Your workmanship has received recognition from the highest quarters, and recently your products have been requested for exhibition at the Imperial Art Gallery in London. . . . I do not doubt that you benefit not only yourselves but your country as well, if you keep up the good reputation of Burmese workmanship."

The Architectural section and the schools' manual and slojd competition were above the average. An innovation was seen in the reappearance of the photographic section, with some excellent exhibits.

The Saunders Weaving Institute, Amarapura, the Pottery School, Insein, and the Lacquer School, Pagan, all had their customary stalls, showing not only finished articles, in which they are pioneers, but also demonstration of how the articles are made.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

184. Special repairs executed during the year consisted in :—

- (1) The continuation and completion of special repairs to the Lawkananda Pagoda near Thipyitsaya village, Pagan.
- (2) Repairs to Paya-thon-zu Temple at Min-nan-thu, Pagan.
- (3) Enclosing with a wall the Pawdawmu Pagoda at Myinpagan near Pagan.
- (4) Repairs to buildings on the Palace Platform, Mandalay.
- (5) Rebuilding Pyatthat No. 46, South Fort Wall, Mandalay.
- (6) Repairs to the Tomb of Bodawpaya at Amarapura.

Annual repairs were as usual executed at Mandalay, Sagaing, Mingun and other places, where there are protected monuments.

Excavation work was continued at Hmawza (Old Prome) and Pagan and extended to Halin, 12 miles south of Shwebo, where Pyu inscriptions were found.

Halin is one of the oldest sites in Burma. Some information about its early history is contained in the Shwebo District Gazetteer and in the note on the temples of Po-wun-daung by the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey contained in the Archaeological Survey of India's Report for 1914-15, pages 44 and 45. The earliest record is a stone inscription in Burmese dated 1082-83 A.D. It constituted a governorship in the 11th-12th centuries but dwindled in importance till it became a headmanship in the time of the last Burmese kings. According to legend, Halin was founded by Karabho, the first of 798 kings. The new Pyu inscriptions may be either Buddhist or Vishnuite. Silver coins found in the neighbourhood suggest a certain likeness between the coinage of Prome, Arakan and Halingyi, but they are sufficiently distinct to show the growth of separate principalities. A stone slab with a Pyu inscription and figure of a Boddhisattva has also been carefully preserved. It is believed to date from the 8th-10th century A.D.

Excavations at Hmawza (Old Prome) produced stone pillars, terracotta votive urns and some figures of the Buddha. From the nature of these finds, it would appear that certain types of temples at Pagan were already extant elsewhere in Burma before the 11th century.

Fifteen mounds were also excavated near Pagan. The most interesting of the finds is a stone image of Ganesa, son of Siva and Uma. He is seated cross-legged on a pedestal, holding a hook in one hand and a club in the other. In front of the pedestal is a mongoose.

In August 1929 there was found at Kan-thon-zin near Bassein, a stone slab bearing an effigy of the Buddha, with a Pali inscription and Talaing explanation. There is no date, but it may safely be put down to the fifteenth or sixteenth century A.D.

A stone slab with a Chinese inscription was also found on the Shwe-Hin-tha Hill near Myothit, Bhamo District. The inscription shows

that the stone was set up in the twelfth year of the reign of the Emperor Wan-li (1573—1619 A.D.) and marks the spot where a Chinese General named Liu T'ing received the submission of the Shan Chiefs.

During the year 29 inscriptions were found. Some of these have been already mentioned. They are in six different languages, Sanscrit, Pali, Pyu, Talaing, Chinese and Burmese. The Sanscrit inscription was found in Kyaukpyu District. It is only a fragment and contains a version of a well known Buddhist formula, written in an early North-Indian alphabet. Three new Pyu inscriptions were added to the list, one in a good state of preservation, the others illegible. The Chinese inscription, mentioned above, is the second of its kind discovered in Burma. Of the Burmese inscriptions which are the most numerous, the earliest is dated 600 B.E. and the latest 1194 B.E., corresponding to 1238-39 and 1832-33 A.D., respectively. The majority of them record dedications of lands to pagodas and monasteries.

No publications were issued during the year. One hundred and twenty photographs and eight fresh drawings were added to the list.

No action was taken under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, nor was there any addition to the list of Protected Monuments.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFERENCES—

Report of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma, for the year 1929.

Statistical Abstract for British India, Volume IV.

Report on the Working of the Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Burma, for the year 1929-30.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

See paragraphs 302 to 304 of the Report on the Administration of Burma, for the year 1921-22, and the paragraph under this head in the Report on the Administration of Burma, for the year 1925-26.

Ecclesiastical.

185. During the year under review the Rev. W. R. Park, O.B.E. proceeded on eight months' leave in April 1929. He and the Rev G. A. R. Threlkeld returned from leave in November 1929.

The Rev. Canon Norman Henry Tubbs, D.D., M.A., Bishop of Rangoon, proceeded on seven months' leave in March 1930, and the Rev. W. H. Cowper-Johnson, Archdeacon of Rangoon and Bishop's Commissary, was placed in charge of the diocese. The General Council of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon at its session in Calcutta in January 1930, finally adopted its Constitution, Canons and Rules and passed a resolution asking the Governor-General in Council to fix March 1st, 1930 as the date of severance of the union legally existing between the Church of England in England and the Church of England in India. On that date, accordingly, the Constitution, Canons and Rules of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon came into operation.

Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma.

186. The number of examinations made in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory rose from 10,920 in 1928 to 14,687 in 1929. Increase in work took place mainly in the General Analytical Section. There was a very large rise in the number of examinations of ganja, and smaller rises in the case of opium and cocaine. Arsenic again headed the list of poisons.

Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery.

187. The Government Press and its branches were fully occupied during the year. Work was steady in all departments. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1'30 lakhs against Rs. 1'12 lakhs last year, an increase

of Rs. 0'18 *lakh*. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9'80 *lakhs* against Rs. 9'31 *lakhs* last year, the increase of Rs. 0'49 *lakh* being mainly due to the purchase of stationery stores and freight charges. The cost of work done in the Central Press, including the cost of paper and binding materials was Rs. 6'99 *lakhs* against Rs. 6'89 *lakhs* in the previous year; in the Jail Branch Press, it was Rs. 3'68 *lakhs* against Rs. 3'89 *lakhs*; and in the Maymoo Branch Press, Rs. 0'21 *lakh* against Rs. 0'22 *lakh*. The aggregate cost for the year for all three presses was Rs. 10'88 *lakhs* against Rs. 10'99 *lakhs*.

188. The amount realized by sales during the year was Rs. 59,176

Book Depôt.

for the Provincial Government, Rs. 2,754 for the Central Government, and Rs. 3,969 on

account of maps for the Survey of India, against Rs. 66,781, Rs. 2,826 and Rs. 5,351, respectively, last year. The aggregate value of publications disposed of by sale, free issue, etc., was Rs. 1,73,485 against Rs. 1,60,061 in 1928-29. Commission on account of sales on behalf of the Central Government and the Survey of India was estimated to amount to Rs. 1,740 against Rs. 2,173 last year.

189. The cost of stores purchased for the Stationery Depôt, including

Stationery Depôt.

freight charges and customs duty, etc., amounted to Rs. 4'50 *lakhs* against Rs. 4'31

lakhs last year. The stores received from England were valued at Rs. 0'50 *lakh* against Rs. 0'68 *lakh*, and the stores obtained in India at Rs. 3'56 *lakhs* against Rs. 3'08 *lakhs* during 1928-29. The total cost of stores supplied to the various departments during the year amounted to Rs. 4,46,687 against Rs. 4,46,213 in 1928-29. Stores to the value of Rs. 2,84,243 were supplied to the Printing and Stationery Department. The major portion of this, as usual, was utilized to meet the demands for printing work by other departments. Stores to the value of Rs. 13,140 against Rs. 11,632 last year, were supplied to the Shri States Federation departments and other bodies on payment. Most of the paper supplied to departments of Government and for use in the Press was obtained from Indian mills, as before.

